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ALABAMA JUDICIAL SYSTEM
ANNUAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 1991

October 1, 1990, through September 30, 1991

Alabama Judicial System

Annual Report 1991

October 1, 1990 through September 30, 1991

Administrative Office of Courts
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Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0101

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Picture A

Sonny Hornsby
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Alabama

The Honorable Sonny Hornsby
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Chief Justice Hornsby:

The Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1991 is presented in accordance with Section 12-5-10, *Code of Alabama 1975*. This Annual Report for the Alabama Judicial System includes the period from October 1, 1990, through September 30, 1991. Fiscal Year 1991 will be remembered as a year filled with change, innovation, and efforts to make our judicial system reach a new plateau of greater efficiency. Case management models are being developed, tested, and implemented by our judges, clerks, and employees. We have developed methods for the standardized reporting of case management data, new time standards reporting documents, and tools to help judges and clerks in their case management efforts.

In Fiscal Year 1991, we endured a year of financial trauma. Proration was declared on two separate occasions causing us to cut spending in many areas including education, equipment, supplies, and temporary employees. Some permanent positions remain unfilled, and, unfortunately, we anticipate another lean year and more belt tightening. Our officials and employees throughout the system have been marvelous in their attitudes and work ethics during this difficult year. Many have gone beyond the call of duty in making sure that our system continued to operate in a professional and efficient manner. Our thanks and appreciation go to these wonderful individuals.

A tough financial year did not stop the growth in our case load; however, our disposition rate more than kept pace as is reflected by a throughput rate of 101 percent statewide. Again, our officials and employees excelled!

We continue our efforts to be the best judicial system in this country. This Annual Report documents the accomplishments of the Alabama Judicial System in FY 1991 and provides statistical information on major court activities. This report will provide the people of Alabama an historical record of the accomplishments, initiatives, and achievements of the Alabama Judicial System.

Sincerely,

Leslie G. Johnson

Leslie G. Johnson
Administrative Director of Courts

Picture #1

Leslie G. Johnson
Administrative Director of Courts

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Judicial Year in Review 1

Alabama Courts

Supreme Court 27
Court of Criminal Appeals 36
Court of Civil Appeals 38
Circuit Court 40
District Court 46
Municipal Court 50
Probate Court 52
Judge Assignments 52
Clerks and Registers 52

Court Organizations

Judicial Inquiry Commission 53
Court of the Judiciary 53
Judicial Compensation Commission 54
Judicial Study Commission 54

Administrative Office of Courts 55

Supreme Court Rules 65

Legislative Acts 67

Judicial Rosters

Judicial Officials 73
Appointments, Retirements, and Resignations 79
Judicial Assignments 81
Court Associations 82

Judicial Statistics

Circuit Court Case Load Summaries 83
District Court Case Load Summaries 102
Map of Judicial Circuits 116
Capital Case Reporting System 117
Fair Trial Tax Fund Statistics 119

JUDICIAL YEAR

Judicial Year in Review

The 1991 Fiscal Year saw many progressive measures implemented to improve the delivery of judicial services to the citizens of Alabama. Progress was made throughout the judicial system in spite of appropriations being reduced more than $2 million as the result of 2.6 percent proration of the state General Fund.

Trial Courts Delay Reduction Standards Adopted and Implemented

On June 12, 1990, the Alabama Supreme Court adopted standards for delay reduction in the trial courts. These standards were implemented on October 1, 1990.

Prior to adoption, the circuit judges' committee chaired by Judge Joseph D. Phelps of Montgomery - and the district judges' committee - chaired by Judge Gerald S. Topazi of Birmingham - met to develop appropriate goals for case processing, held a public hearing so all components of the courts and agencies could be heard, and received reports from two national experts in the area of case management. Judge Robert C. Broomfield, a federal judge from Phoenix, Arizona, addressed the committees on the importance of and the benefit from having reasonable time standards. Judge Broomfield served on the National Conference of State Trial Judges Court Delay Reduction Committee that developed the time standards for the American Bar Association. Assistance was also provided by Maureen Solomon, a nationally recognized court management consultant.

The delay reduction standards, generally referred to as time standards or goals for case processing, are designed to provide clear, understandable bench marks to measure effective case management in the courts. They are not intended in any way to affect, enlarge, or limit the substantive rights of any party. While the standards provide uniform goals for the entire state, the committees and the Supreme Court recognize that circumstances in some counties will allow the court to handle cases quicker than times set in the standards. These goals are not intended to be construed to suggest that more time should be taken in reference to such cases.

With the adoption of the standards for delay reduction, it was necessary to design and implement a reporting and monitoring system based on detailed monthly reports that capture filing and disposition data on each case for all jurisdictions with the exception of traffic cases. Two basic methods which could be used separately or in conjunction with each other were developed for the nonautomated courts. These methods entailed the development of new reporting forms and procedures and redesigning existing court forms. Automated sites are handled electronically with the exception of the juvenile and child support jurisdictions. These cases are reported using one of the established methods for the nonautomated courts.

To facilitate and encourage uniform reporting procedures statewide, a comprehensive uniform filing policies and procedures guide has been developed and will be distributed to court officials and employees responsible for reporting monthly case load data. To further promote the utilization of statewide uniform filing and reporting procedures, regional training and education programs are planned for late 1991. □

Time Standards Adopted and Implemented by the Appellate Courts

The Alabama Supreme Court has made enormous strides this year in working to resolve what it views as one of the major problems faced by the justice system - delay in the administration of justice.

IN REVIEW

The impetus for the delay reduction project occurred in 1989 when the Supreme Court, by order of November 13, 1989, set as a goal for the state's three appellate courts the release of an opinion within 280 days of the filing of the notice of appeal in direct appeal cases. This goal is in conformance with the American Bar Association's (ABA) Standards Relating to Appellate Delay Reduction.

Thereafter, the Supreme Court addressed the problem of appellate delay by examining its pending caseload, identifying the sources of delay, and implementing practices and procedures which would resolve delay problems associated with appeals. Valuable information was gleaned by the Court's participation in the Appellate Delay Reduction Workshop sponsored by the American Bar Association Judicial Administration Division's Task Force on Reduction of Litigation Cost and Delay. The Court was represented by a design team consisting of the Chief Justice, one associate justice, the Clerk of the Court, and two trial lawyers. The workshop involved participation and follow-up for an entire year - from October 1990 through October 1991, including a visit by the assistant project director of the ABA's Task Force on Reduction of Litigation Cost and Delay during the summer of 1991.

To further the effort of delay reduction, the Court has instituted an expanded case management program. The justices now receive monthly reports on the status of pending cases, weekly information relating to the time standard goals on all disposed appeals, and general case information of disposed cases. The clerk's office diligently monitors pending and disposed cases to determine and reduce sources of delay prior to submission. The case management program has resulted in appeals being processed more rapidly. For example, the average direct appeal took 293 days last year. This year the average appeal took only 275 days, well within the American Bar Association standard and the goal set for the Court.

The Court recognized that in order to process a case more efficiently, certain of the Alabama Rules of Appellate Procedure had to be amended. These amendments, which became effective on October 1, 1991, were reviewed and recommended by the Supreme Court's Standing Committee on the Appellate Rules and the Circuit Judges Review Committee. Generally, the amendments to the rules will allow the appellate court to routinely monitor its pending cases and should result in hastened record preparation and early discovery of jurisdictional or finality problems.

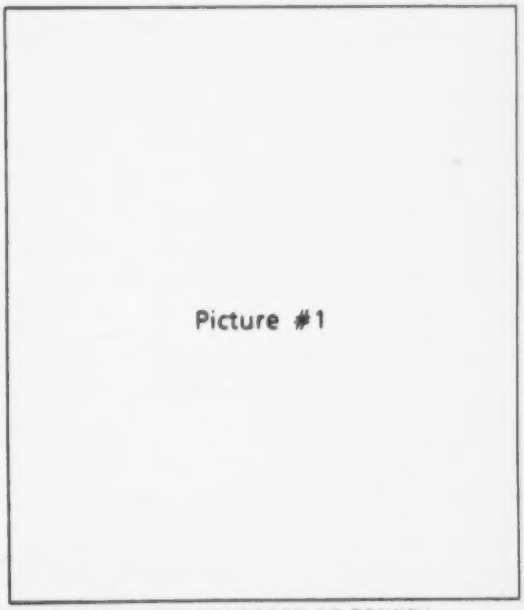
The Supreme Court has recently instituted a settlement conference docket by which parties may participate in a settlement conference if such a conference is deemed appropriate and desirable. Retired Supreme Court Justice Richard L. Jones is implementing this program. Settlement conferences have been successful in other states in reducing the overall case load of the appellate courts.

In the upcoming year, the court will be adding to its case management system by promulgating time standards in petitions for writ of certiorari and other types of cases before it. □

Circuit Judge Leslie G. Johnson Becomes Administrative Director of Courts

Circuit Judge Leslie G. Johnson of Florence was appointed by Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby to serve as Administrative Director of Courts for the State of Alabama, effective March 18, 1991.

Judge Johnson had served as a circuit judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit in Florence since 1977 and as presiding judge of that circuit since January 1989. Prior to that, he served as a special circuit judge, as deputy district attorney, and in the private practice of law. He is past president of the American Judges Association, an



ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF COURTS—Leslie G. Johnson

organization in which he was active as an officer since 1985.

He is a 1967 graduate of Vanderbilt University and a 1969 graduate of Cumberland School of Law. In 1979, he received his Master of Law degree from the University of Mississippi and, in 1984, he earned a Master of Science Degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Alabama.

Judge Johnson's extrajudicial service includes: chairperson of the judicial system's Employee Appeals Board from 1987-1990; a member of the Prison Review Task Force in 1987; chairperson of the State Records Retention Committee in 1985; a member of the State Information System Review Committee since 1989; and chairperson of the Community-Based Sentencing Task Force.

Judge Johnson is an author and a lecturer of national repute, having lectured or spoken before 23 national organizations and authored many articles for national publications. He has taught courses at the National Judicial College, the American Academy of Judicial Education, and at many in-state and out-of-state legal and judicial seminars.

Judge Johnson is married to the former Jane Bendall of Killen, Alabama, and they have three sons Les, Rustin, and Warren. □

Community-Based Sentencing Task Force Completes Work

The Community-Based Sentencing Task Force, appointed by Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby, has completed its work. This task force was charged with the responsibility of developing a plan to facilitate a comprehensive community-based sentencing program.

The task force was created in response to the continuing problem of prison overcrowding and the lack of suitable punishment alternatives. The task force was instrumental in drafting and assisting the passage of legislation to promote the development of community-based alternative sentencing programs. The efforts of the task force developed into a full-blown criminal-justice-system-family project with input from district attorneys, defense attorneys, county commissioners, trial lawyers, victims, corrections officials, pardons and paroles officials, legislators, members of the Justice Fellowship, state fiscal personnel, and judges.

The legislation which passed, Act 91-441, will allow a wide range of community plans and programs to be considered for future funding. The act is enabling legislation allowing counties or groups of counties to voluntarily establish community punishment and corrections programs. Such programs are intended to provide judges additional sentencing options for punishing convicted criminals between current loosely-supervised probation and sending offenders to the Department of Corrections. Additional sanctions may include, but are not limited to, confinement, work release, day reporting, home detention, restitution programs, community service, education and intervention programs, and substance abuse programs.

The Department of Corrections must develop an application process and procedures which will contain the criteria and guidelines to be used locally to develop the plans. The Department of Corrections has authority to approve the local plans and to award grants. If a county, or group of counties, establishes a community punishment and corrections program which meets the criteria established by the Department of Corrections, the Department may enter into a contract with that county (or counties) to pay for defendants who would otherwise be sent to state prisons.

The county (or counties) is authorized to assess user fees to defray the program's costs. Programs may accept misdemeanants (county prisoners) and felons (state prisoners); however, certain violent felony offenders are excluded from eligibility for the community programs - those convicted of murder, first degree kidnapping, rape, sodomy, arson, selling or trafficking in controlled substances; first degree robbery, sexual abuse; forcible sex crimes, lewd and lascivious acts upon a child; and assault in the first degree if the victim is permanently disfigured or disabled.

While the diversion of defendants from state prisons is a major goal of this legislation, a county (or counties) may also establish a range of punishments with varying degrees of surveillance for misdemeanants and felons who do not pose a threat to the public. The purpose is to punish wrongdoers in the community where they can support their families, pay restitution to victims, and be provided surveillance or confinement at less cost than in prison.

Presiding Judge Leslie G. Johnson of the 11th Judicial Circuit (now Administrative Director of Courts) served as chairman of the task force. The membership of the task force included those trial judges who participated in the Yale University Law School criminal sentencing forums; Corrections Commissioner Morris Thigpen; Chairman Joel Barfoot, Board of Pardons and Paroles; and Allen L. Tapley, former Administrative Director of Courts. Expertise, consultation, and policy guidance were provided by the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation and Professor Daniel Freed of Yale University Law School.

Circuit Judges serving on the task force were: Joseph A. Colquitt, former Presiding Judge, 6th Judicial Circuit; Randall L. Cole, Presiding Judge, 9th Judicial Circuit;

Braxton Kittrell, Presiding Judge, 13th Judicial Circuit; Claud D. Neilson, Presiding Judge, 17th Judicial Circuit; John B. Bush, Presiding Judge, 19th Judicial Circuit; Inge P. Johnson, Presiding Judge, 31st Judicial Circuit; James T. Gullage, Presiding Judge, 37th Judicial Circuit; John E. Rochester, Presiding Judge, 40th Judicial Circuit; Daniel J. Reynolds, Jr., Senior Judge, 10th Judicial Circuit (Bessemer); Samuel H. Monk II, Judge, 7th Judicial Circuit; H. Randall Thomas, Presiding Judge, 15th Judicial Circuit; Joseph D. Phelps, Judge, 15th Judicial Circuit; Charles Price, Judge, 15th Judicial Circuit; Rudolph Slate, Judge, 8th Judicial Circuit; Bradley Byrne, Presiding Judge, 21st Judicial Circuit; and Hardie Kimbrough, Presiding Judge, 1st Judicial Circuit. □

Ingram Takes Seat on Supreme Court; Thigpen Joins Court of Civil Appeals

Associate Justice Kenneth F. Ingram took the oath of office as a member of the Alabama Supreme Court in January 1991. He succeeded Justice Richard L. Jones, who retired after serving on the state's highest court since 1972. Ingram moved to the Supreme Court from his position as presiding judge of the Court of Civil Appeals.

Judge Charles A. Thigpen, who was elected to the Court of Civil Appeals, also took office in January.

Born and raised in Ashland, Judge Ingram graduated from Auburn University with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1951. After teaching school for several years, he was elected to serve two terms in the Alabama House of Representatives.

In 1963, Judge Ingram received his law degree from Jones School of Law, and practiced law in Ashland from 1963-1968. He was elected circuit judge in the 18th Judicial Circuit (then Clay, Coosa, and Shelby counties) in 1968 and served for more than 18 years until his election to the Court of Civil Appeals in 1986. During his career on the bench, Judge Ingram served as presiding judge of the 18th Judicial Circuit, president of the Alabama Circuit Judges Association, chairman of the Judicial Inquiry Commission, and presiding judge of the Court of Civil Appeals.

Judge Thigpen moves to the appellate court from his position as circuit judge in the 4th Judicial Circuit. He previously served as district judge in Hale County where he had also served as district attorney, county attorney, and municipal judge. For the past two years, he was presiding judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit.

A native of Greensboro, Judge Thigpen joined the United States Air Force in 1964 after his graduation from the University of Alabama and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant. He is currently a Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Air Force Reserves. Judge Thigpen earned his Juris Doctorate Degree from the University of Alabama School of Law in 1972. □

Circuit Clerk John L. Lazenby Named Deputy Administrative Director of Courts

John L. Lazenby, Circuit Clerk of Elmore County, was appointed by Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby and Judge Leslie Johnson to serve as Deputy Administrative Director of Courts effective March 18, 1991.

Mr. Lazenby had served as circuit clerk for Elmore County since 1982. Prior to that time, he was assistant circuit clerk and magistrate for five years. He reorganized the Elmore County clerk's office, implementing the county's first jury call-in system and piloting one of Alabama's first two model case management and court order enforcement automation systems.

Mr. Lazenby served twice as President of the Alabama Association of Clerks and Registers and earned the association's President's Award three times and its Ambassador's Award once.

He is a member of the National Association of Court Management and served as chairperson of the State Court Costs Collection Committee, as a member of the system's Legislative Council, the Weighted Caseload Committee, and the Child Support Forms Committee. He also served on the faculty of the Alabama Judicial College and a National Center for State Courts' workshop. He is the former vice-chair of the Alabama Criminal Justice Information System Commission.

Mr. Lazenby is married to the former Ramona Browder of Tallassee. They have three children–Matthew, Emily, and Brittany. □

Picture #2

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF COURTS—John L. Lazenby

Judge Bill Robertson, Judge John Patterson Become Presiding Judges of Appeals Courts

Judge William E. Robertson became Presiding Judge of the Court of Civil Appeals and Judge John Patterson became Presiding Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals in January 1991.

Judge Patterson was elected Attorney General of Alabama in 1954, and Governor of Alabama in 1958 and has served on the Court of Criminal Appeals since 1984 when he was appointed by Governor George C. Wallace.

He enrolled at the University of Alabama in 1945, majoring in political science, public administration, and history. He received his law degree in 1949 and began practicing law with his father in Phenix City.

Judge Robertson was elected to the Court of Civil Appeals in 1988 after serving as district and juvenile court judge in Talladega County. He is a past president of the Alabama Association of District Judges. He received his B. S. degree from Livingston University in 1965 and his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree from Cumberland School of Law, Samford University.

Judge Robertson was employed in the Jefferson County District Attorney's Office before he entered the general practice of law in 1969 as a trial lawyer in Birmingham. In 1977, he moved to Talladega County to accept the position of assistant district attorney for that county. In 1978, he returned to the general practice of law until he was appointed district judge in January 1983 by Governor George C. Wallace. He was elected without opposition in 1984 and served as district judge, juvenile judge, and ex officio circuit judge for Talladega County until his election to this court in November 1988. He became Presiding Judge of the Court of Civil Appeals in January 1991.

Picture #3

PRESIDING JUDGES. Left to right—Judge John Patterson, Court of Criminal Appeals; Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby, Supreme Court; William E. Robertson, Court of Civil Appeals

Jury Standards Committee Appointed

In December 1990, Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby appointed a committee to develop jury standards for Alabama. The committee was charged with reviewing and analyzing the 19 standards relating to jurors' use and management developed by the American Bar Association. These standards encompass every aspect of jury use, from creating a jury pool to instructions to jurors at the conclusion of their service. Judge William R. Gordon, Committee Chairperson, scheduled a public hearing earlier this year to allow input from individuals and groups having an interest in the proposed jury standards. Because of proration, it was necessary to delay the public hearing until the new fiscal year. The public hearing has been rescheduled for November 15, 1991, in Birmingham. Following the public hearing, the committee will make its final recommendations to the Supreme Court, including recommended legislation.

Committee members are: William R. Gordon, Chairman, Judge, 15th Judicial Circuit; Kim S. Benefield, Circuit Clerk, Randolph County; Henry W. Blizzard, Jr., Presiding

Judge, 39th Judicial Circuit; Richard D. Bounds, Esquire, Cunningham, Bounds, Yance, Crowder, and Brown, Mobile; Jacqueline Calhoun, Circuit Clerk, Baldwin County; William W. Cardwell, Jr., Judge, 16th Judicial Circuit; Janice Clardy, District Attorney, 19th Judicial Circuit; Charles R. Crowder, Presiding Judge, 10th Judicial Circuit; Samuel H. Franklin, Esquire, Lightfoot, Franklin, White, and Lucas, Birmingham; Richard Jaffee, President, Criminal Defense Lawyers Association; John M. Karrh, Judge, 6th Judicial Circuit; Edward B. McDermott, Judge, 13th Judicial Circuit; J. Richmond Pearson, Judge, 10th Judicial Circuit; William H. Robertson, Presiding Judge, 3rd Judicial Circuit; John E. Rochester, Presiding Judge, 40th Judicial Circuit; James H. Reid, Judge, 28th Judicial Circuit; Jean C. Scott, Circuit Clerk, Marshall County; Glenn R. Singleton, Court Administrator, Madison County; and Samuel H. Welch, Jr., Presiding Judge, 35th Judicial Circuit. □

Appellate Courts Case Management Committee Appointed

In March of 1991, Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby appointed the Appellate Courts Case Management Committee to coordinate and develop the case load and information management systems of the state's three appellate courts. The committee oversees the development of automated programs for each of the three courts which will include electronic docketing, case processing and information management functions, time standards information, and statistical data. The committee is chaired by Chief Justice Hornsby. Serving on the committee with the Chief Justice are: Kenneth F. Ingram, Associate Justice; John M. Patterson, Presiding Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals; William E. Robertson, Presiding Judge, Court of Civil Appeals; Robert G. Esdale, Clerk, Supreme Court of Alabama; Lane W. Mann, Clerk, Court of Criminal Appeals; John Wilkerson, Clerk, Court of Civil Appeals; Jimmie Fisher, Supreme Court Clerk's Office; Oliver Gilmore, Director of Finance, Administrative Office of Courts; Lynne B. Kitchens, Research Attorney, Supreme Court of Alabama Library; Louise B. Livingston, Assistant Clerk, Supreme Court of Alabama; A. Wayne Mills, Staff Attorney to Chief Justice Hornsby; Celeste W. Sabel, Staff Attorney, Supreme Court Clerk's Office; and Robert H. Tillman, Director of Management Information Systems, Administrative Office of Courts. □

Justice Almon Heads Supreme Court Division

Justice Reneau P. Almon has succeeded retiring Justice Richard L. Jones as head of one of the Alabama Supreme Court's divisions. Justice Hugh Maddox heads the other division. Upon Justice Jones' retirement in January 1991, the Jones Division became the Almon Division. The two senior associate justices on the court are division heads.

Justice Almon attended the public schools of Alabama; received a B. S. degree from the University of Alabama; served in the U. S. Army, received an LL.B. degree from Cumberland School of Law, Samford University; served as a law clerk to Justice John L. Goodwyn of the Alabama Supreme Court; and returned to his hometown to practice law with his uncle, Robert L. Almon.

In 1966, he was appointed Judge of the 36th Judicial Circuit of Alabama and later elected to a full term. In 1969, he was appointed to the Alabama Court of Appeals and in 1970 was elected to that position. That court was changed in 1971 to the Court of Criminal Appeals. In 1974, Justice Almon was elected to serve on the Alabama Supreme Court. He was reelected in 1980 and in 1986. □

Birmingham Civil Case Management Plan Proves Successful

During FY 1991, the Civil Division of the Jefferson County Circuit Court-Birmingham Division continued the implementation of the Differential Case Management Plan. The plan, developed by a committee of judges, lawyers, the court clerk, and the court administrator, appointed by Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby, is designed to eliminate the backlog of cases and reduce the amount of time required to process cases. The final phase of the plan, effective in February 1991, provided for the use of individual case assignments and dockets.

When the committee was appointed in September of 1989, the Civil Division had 15,342 pending cases. The pending case load at the end of FY 1991 reflects a 41.7 percent decrease over the two years. Additionally, of the 12,510 civil case dispositions in FY 1991, 84 percent met the recently adopted time standard goals.

The Civil Division made great strides during FY 1991 toward reducing their pending case load and also toward meeting the trial court time standard goals. Of the pending caseload, only 12 percent of the cases exceeded time standards. The success of the Birmingham Civil Case Management Plan is clearly a result of the time and effort expended by the Birmingham judges, circuit clerk's office, court staff, and members of the bar. □

Capital Case Reporting System

The Alabama Administrative Office of Courts maintains a capital case monitoring system to track capital cases from the original arrest or indictment to final judgment or execution. The system provides a monthly statistical report on the status of all capital cases.

During FY 1991, 108 capital murder cases were filed in the Alabama state courts and 83 capital cases were disposed. Of these dispositions, the death penalty was imposed in 8 cases; defendants in 19 cases received a sentence of life without parole; 26 defendants received a life sentence; and 30 defendants received other sentences including one acquittal and three nol prosses or dismissals. A summary of original case actions in the trial courts is included in the statistical section of this report.

The average processing time of capital cases in the trial courts for the first 21 months of the capital case monitoring program significantly decreased. Between January 1990 and September 1990, 47 capital felony cases were disposed in the trial courts. The average time for disposition of these capital cases from arrest to sentencing was 608 days and the median time was 498 days. During FY 1991, 83 capital cases were disposed, with an average disposition time from arrest to sentencing of 453 days and a median time of 404 days.

Similar decreases in processing time were also reported for cases in which the death penalty was imposed. Between January 1990 and September 1990, the death penalty was imposed in eight cases disposed in the trial courts. The average time between initial arrest and sentencing in these death penalty cases was 605 days; the median time was 594 days. The death penalty was also imposed in eight cases in FY 1991. The average time between arrest and sentencing in the 1991 cases was 417 days and the median was 388 days.

At the close of FY 1991, 115 persons were under a capital sentence including 100 males and 5 females. There were 51 direct appeals and 9 collateral appeals pending in the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals. Direct appeals include 7 cases awaiting returns on remand and 11 cases awaiting certiorari to the Alabama Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ended FY 1991 with two direct appeals and two collateral appeals pending. Also pending were 29 collateral appeals in the trial courts. The remaining 24 cases were pending direct or collateral appeals or habeas corpus proceeding in the federal courts.

Collection and Enforcement Programs Are Full Speed Ahead

The pilot programs to implement the recommendations of the Court Cost Collection Committee continue in Elmore and Butler counties. A networked personal computer system was installed in December 1990 in each of the counties to test various case management, accounting, and enforcement procedures in the traffic division.

At the center of the system was a completely automated accounting and accounts receivable system. Testing of this system yielded valuable information which served to guide programming of an accounting system for the state mainframe system. The new system incorporates comprehensive case management and accounting practices into one continuously flowing procedure. The results have been improved case management and increased collections of fines, restitution, and court costs.

Both pilot sites are scheduled to be fully operational on the mainframe system with a comprehensive criminal enforcement program by the end of December 1991. Testing of the enforcement module of the program will be expanded to Montgomery County. Each site will test various features of the program in order to evaluate the particular strengths and weaknesses of the system's enforcement components.

Picture #4

COMPUTERS AT WORK IN BUTLER COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Left to right—Debbie Till *(in the back corner)*, **Circuit Clerk Bobby Branum , Verna Washington Joanne Killough, and Florence Hall** *(in the foreground)*

The major features of the enforcement program revolve around the comprehensive accounts receivable system. The accounts receivable system ages each court order and monitors all cases for delinquent court-ordered payments. A series of notices and orders are systematically issued to obtain the maximum response from parties ordered to pay court costs, fines, and restitution. The notices generated remind defendants of the enforcement of the courts' orders. The ability to accept partial payments has greatly improved the process.

The two-year pilot program has been made possible by a grant from the Alabama Crime Victims Compensation Commission. □

Picture #5

ELMORE CLERKS OFFICE ON COMPUTER. Standing left to right—Circuit Clerk Earl Sayers, Pat Hawk, District Judge Tommy Stowe, Shelby Varner, and Rhonda Castleberry *(seated)*

Construction Started on State Judicial Building

Progress continued on the new judicial building. During this fiscal year, all asbestos abatement actions were accomplished on buildings on the site, and, thereafter, all of the demolition of the existing structures was completed. After much work by architects, consultants, and court system personnel, complex and voluminous specifications for prospective building contractors were instituted. Seven bidders were announced as qualified to offer bids on the construction project. On May 8, 1991, Brasfield & Gorrie General Contractor, Inc., of Birmingham, was determined to be the low bidder in the amount of $33,739,000. On June 27, 1991, the contract between the Alabama Judicial Building Authority and Brasfield & Gorrie was signed. By the end of the fiscal year, the general contractor had completed the major portion of the excavation of the site, which entailed removal of over 75 thousand cubic yards of dirt. The general contractor has stated the intent to complete the work in a total of 24 months rather than the 30 months which the contract allows. This means that, if all goes well, the building will be completed in the fall/winter of calendar year 1993. □

Picture #6

GROUND BROKEN FOR JUDICIAL BUILDING. Left to right—Robert Gower, President of Gresham, Smith, Partners Architect; Justice Gorman Houston; Miller Gorrie, Brasfield and Gorrie, General Contractor; Justice Mark Kennedy; Mayor Emory Folmar; Judge Charles Thigpen; Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby; Justice Hugh Maddox; Architects Lee Sims and Jim Barganier of Barganier and Sims; Judge John Patterson; and Justice Kenneth Ingram

Court Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council Organized

The Alabama Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, provided for in the Juvenile Justice Act of 1990, held its organizational meeting on March 12, 1991, during the Interagency Conference on Youth in Tuscaloosa. This council, chaired by Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby, is charged with the duties of reviewing the reports from the County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils and rendering recommendations it deems necessary and appropriate to the governor and the legislature for the improvement of the juvenile justice system. The council must also publish a state resource guide of services for juveniles.

The Council's meeting in the fall produced the following recommendations:

(1) Enact supplemental legislation for implementation of the "multiple needs child" provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act and develop county and state procedures for the children's services facilitation teams.

(2) Provide a state subsidy equal to one-half of the daily cost of a bed for a statewide regional detention network.

(3) Expand the treatment options for mentally ill and emotionally disturbed children as well as additional beds for drug abuse treatment for indigent juveniles.

(4) Provide additional foster homes - regular and therapeutic - and increase the boarding payments to foster parents.

(5) Improve community-based alternatives by providing grants or loans to initiate or improve local programs.

(6) Support the Department of Youth Services in seeking funding for additional beds and programs.

(7) Request that each house of the Alabama Legislature establish a juvenile justice committee.

County juvenile coordinating councils were initiated in most counties during the year. The improvement in communication and cooperation among the local agencies serving children has been an important result of these organizations. By identifying the local problems and proposing solutions, the local juvenile justice systems are becoming better organized and actions coordinated. The recommendations made by the state council were based on the prioritized county councils' recommendations. □

Picture #7

JUVENILE JUSTICE COUNCIL ORGANIZED IN MARCH. Left to right—Sue McInnish, Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby, George Phyfer, and Brenda Howell

Alabama Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council 1991

Sonny Hornsby
Chief Justice
Supreme Court

Jim Folsom, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor

James S. Clark
Speaker of the House

Jimmy Evans
Attorney General

Bill Wasden
Governor's Legal Advisor

Sue Bell Cobb
President
Alabama Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Morris Thigpen
Commissioner
Department of Corrections

David Barber
President
District Attorneys Association

Pat Colvin
President
Chief Juvenile Probation Officers Association

Charles G. Cleveland
Commissioner
Department of Human Resources

Leslie G. Johnson
Administrative Director of Courts

Royce King
Commissioner
Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation

George Phyfer
Executive Director
Department of Youth Services

Dr. Wayne Teague
State Superintendent of Education

Dr. Earl Fox
State Health Officer

Sue McInnish
Executive Director
Children's Trust Fund

Donna Williams
President
Alabama Parent Teacher Association

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEES

John C. Bell, Esquire
Trust Officer
First Alabama Bank
Montgomery

Harding Fendley, Esquire
Mobile

Dr. Dewey White
Executive Director
Kings Ranch, Chelsea

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COUNCIL

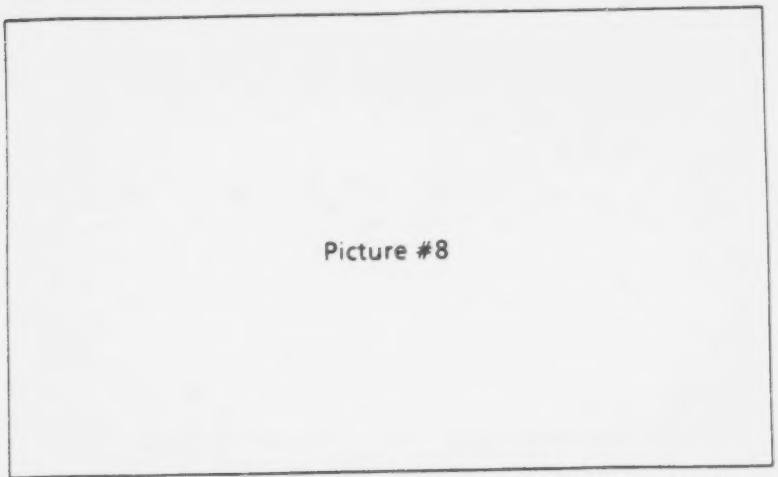
Connie Harper
Director
Central Alabama OIC
Montgomery

Dr. Cleveland Hammonds, Jr.
Superintendent
Birmingham City Schools
Birmingham

Naomi Griffith
Executive Director
Parents and Children Together
Decatur

William D. Smith, CPA
Morrison and Smith
Tuscaloosa

Dr. Prince Preyer
Madison County Commissioner
District 6
Huntsville



JUVENILE JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL MEETS IN MONTGOMERY

Juvenile Detention Facilities Expanded

This year saw renewed commitment to increasing the number of beds in juvenile detention facilities. In Montgomery County, the Montgomery County Youth Facility increased its bed space from 34 to 52 beds and completely renovated the existing facilities. The new facilities were formally dedicated on September 27, 1991. This youth facility's operations are jointly funded by the Montgomery County Commission and the City of Montgomery, but all capital improvements were funded by the County Commission.

In Madison County, the Robert Neaves Center in Huntsville was expanded from 32 to 48 beds. Occupation of the new facility began in August 1991. Capital outlay funding was provided by the County Commission, but the City of Huntsville joins the county in providing operational funding.

Last year, Jefferson County built a new facility to house 80 delinquent juveniles. The limit in the old facility was 56. This facility opened in June 1990 with capital outlay and operating funds both provided by the Jefferson County Commission.

Baldwin County has begun construction on a new facility which has been named in honor of retired juvenile court judge Phyllis S. Nesbit. The 30-bed facility is due for completion in April 1992.

These new and renovated juvenile detention facilities, as well as the James T. Strickland Youth Facility in Mobile with 71 beds and the Tuscaloosa County Detention Center with 27 beds, are county-owned and operated. They provide 308 of the 450 beds which will be on-line April 1992.

In addition, a new Tennessee Valley Detention Facility with 25 beds is being built in Muscle Shoals with capital outlay funds provided by the Department of Youth Services. Lauderdale, Colbert, Franklin, Marion, Winston, Lawrence, Cullman, Limestone, and Morgan counties will provide the operating funds for this public nonprofit facility. This facility is due to open March 1992.

There are currently 343 detention beds. When all expansions and new constructions are completed in the spring of 1992, there will be 450 detention beds. The number in the six, county-owned and operated facilities is 308. The five public, nonprofit facilities supported by surrounding counties provide an additional 142 beds. However, this leaves 29 counties without direct access to juvenile detention beds.

During its 1991 Regular Session, the Legislature enacted the Regional Detention Authorization Bill (Act 91-634). However, adequate funding was not appropriated to provide a $25 per-day, per-bed state subsidy for operational costs of the facilities.

Adequate, accessible detention beds continue to be a major goal in the juvenile justice system.

Interagency Conference on Youth Focuses on Effective Team Building

Approximately 250 judges, juvenile probation officers, social workers, mental health officials, and educators attended the fifth annual Interagency Conference on Youth held in Tuscaloosa during March 1991. This year's conference focused on effective team-building techniques presented by nationally-known expert Bohdan Yaworsky of New Jersey. The goal of this workshop was to provide local and state coordinating council members valuable tools for working together.

On March 12, the Alabama judiciary and five state departments which provide services to the youth of Alabama signed an interagency agreement committing continued membership and support to the Judicial Study Commission's Committee on Youth and the state and local coordinating councils mandated by the Juvenile Justice Act of 1990.

Other workshop presentations included Gangs and Drugs; the Ohio Interdepartmental Cluster Model; and the Effects of Drugs on Pregnant Mothers and Their Children.

Juvenile Justice Procedures Manual Published

The *Juvenile Justice Procedures Manual* was completed and was distributed at the Circuit and District Judges Fall Conference on October 9-11, 1990, in Tuscaloosa. Copies were also provided to all juvenile court referees, chief juvenile probation officers, state departments and agencies, and county law libraries. The manual, consisting of 25 chapters and over 650 pages, includes references to statutes, case law, and Attorney General's opinions, and incorporates revisions to state law made by the Alabama Juvenile Justice Act of 1990. The manual is copyrighted by the Administrative Office of Courts. □

Picture #9

ALABAMA COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES. Outgoing President John Butler, Mobile County, receives plaque from Incoming President Sue Bell Cobb, Conecuh County

Alabama Recognized by National Council

In July 1991, at their national meeting in Rapid City, S.D., the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges recognized Alabama by presenting it the award for the Outstanding Juvenile Legislative Program. This award is one of 14 presented by the National Council annually. Judge John Davis, chairman of the Commission on the Future of the Alabama Juvenile Justice System, accepted the award on behalf of the state.

At the fall meeting of the Alabama Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council, Judge Davis joined Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby in presenting the award to Representative Mike Box of Mobile and Senator Don Hale of Cullman who were sponsors in their respective houses of the Juvenile Justice Act of 1990. □

Picture #10

JUVENILE COURT JUDGES SEMINAR IN SESSION

Tapley Leaves Courts

Allen L. Tapley resigned his post as Administrative Director of Courts on March 15, 1991, to found and direct The Sentencing Institute, a private, nonprofit organization designed to deal with Alabama's prison overcrowding problem. The Sentencing Institute is located at Auburn University at Montgomery Center for Government and serves as a center for the development and coordination of correctional and criminal sentencing policy and reform in the State of Alabama.

Tapley served as administrative head of Alabama's court system for 14 years, from October 1977 to March 1991, after having served as the Deputy Administrative Director from January to October 1977.

He is a member of the American Judicature Society and Auburn University's College of Liberal Arts Advisory Council. In 1985, Mr. Tapley received the American Judicature Society's Herbert Harley Award in recognition of his services to promote the effective administration of justice in Alabama. □

Federal-State Judicial Council

Alabama's Federal-State Judicial Council, composed of a diverse group of federal and state judges, was activated during the year to improve the quality of judicial services. The council met on July 18, 1991, in Gulf Shores. The success of the meeting can be directly attributed to Gerald Bard Tjoflat, Chief Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit, and Sonny Hornsby, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Alabama. The following topics were presented: lawyer calendar conflict rule; juror source lists; settlements and discovery; significant opinions of the U.S. Supreme Court and Alabama Appellate Courts; alternative dispute resolution; technology in the courts; and, Alabama's case tracking system. □

Federal-State Judicial Council Roster

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES

Gerald Tjoflat
Chief Judge
United States Court of Appeals
Eleventh Circuit

Myron H. Thompson
Chief Judge
United States District Court
Middle District of Alabama

Alex T. Howard, Jr.
Chief Judge
United States District Court
Southern District of Alabama

William M. Acker, Jr.
Judge
United States District Court
Northern District of Alabama

John Carroll
United States Magistrate
Middle District of Alabama

Frank Donaldson, Esq.
United States Attorney
Northern District of Alabama

D. Broward Segrest, Esq.
First Assistant
United States Attorney
Middle District of Alabama

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Sonny Hornsby
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Alabama

Oscar W. Adams, Jr.
Associate Justice
Supreme Court of Alabama

John M. Patterson
Presiding Judge
Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals

William E. Robertson
Presiding Judge
Alabama Court of Civil Appeals

Randall L. Cole
Presiding Circuit Judge
9th Judicial Circuit
President of the Alabama Circuit Judges Association

Inge P. Johnson
Presiding Circuit Judge
31st Judicial Circuit

Hardie B. Kimbrough
Presiding Circuit Judge
1st Judicial Circuit

Braxton Kittrell
Presiding Circuit Judge
13th Judicial Circuit

Richard H. Dorrough
Circuit Judge
15th Judicial Circuit

Joseph D. Phelps
Circuit Judge
15th Judicial Circuit

Charles Price
Circuit Judge
15th Judicial Circuit

Eddie Hardaway, Jr.
District Judge
Sumter County
President of the Alabama District Judges Association

Leslie G. Johnson
Administrative Director of Courts

Phillip E. Adams, Jr., Esq.
President-elect of the Alabama State Bar

W. Harold Albritton III, Esq.
President of the Alabama State Bar

M. David Barber, Esq.
District Attorney
10th Judicial Circuit
President of the Alabama District Attorneys Association

LaVeeda Morgan Battle, Esq.
President of the Alabama Lawyers Association

John T. Crowder, Jr., Esq.
President of the Alabama Trial Lawyers Association

A. Danner Frazer, Jr., Esq.
President of the Alabama Defense Lawyers Association

J. Mark White, Esq.
Chairman of the Alabama Bench/Bar Relations

Judicial College Conducts Satellite Teleconference

With financial assistance from the Law Enforcement Planning Agency of the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs, the Alabama Judicial College offered an exciting and innovative approach to judicial education - the use of satellite transmission to provide a judicial education program. With a television signal transmitted from the Auburn University campus, the program, "Managing Cases Effectively," was viewed in most of Alabama's 67 "county receive sites" located at Alabama Cooperative Extension Service offices. Each receive site was equipped with a one-way video and a two-way audio system that allowed interaction among the presenter and the participants at all locations.

The workshop included the following topics: caseflow management; capital trial procedures; the expeditious settlement of drug cases; and rural court management. An interesting aspect of satellite education is that other local officials and officers of the court outside the unified judicial system could also participate, i.e., law enforcement, attorneys, district attorneys, pardons and paroles.

A total of 440 participated in this first judicial education teleconference. Viewers heralded the program as a complete success. □

Pilot Project on Videorecording in Birmingham

As a pilot project, three courtrooms in the Birmingham Division of the 10th Judicial Circuit were equipped with videorecording equipment to produce the official record of court proceedings. Judges presiding in those courtrooms are Stuart Leach, Marvin Cherner, and Joe Barnard. The equipment became operational in February 1991.

Because Alabama was implementing the pilot project in videorecording, state representatives attended a national conference on "Videorecording in the Courts" in Louisville, Kentucky, sponsored by the Institute for Court Management of the National Center for State Courts, October 22-24, 1990. Attending from Alabama were Circuit Judges Charles Crowder of Birmingham and Randall Cole of Ft. Payne and Thelma Braswell, Administrative Office of Courts' staff member. There were 67 participants from 22 states and Canada, representing both state and federal courts. The objectives of the workshop were to provide "newcomers" an opportunity to learn from experienced users, to allow experienced users to exchange information, and to develop models of materials and approaches for states to use in development of their demonstration projects.

Videorecording of court proceedings is most widely used in Kentucky where 44 of 91 circuit judges have this equipment in their courtrooms. Other states that have implemented demonstration videorecording projects in selected courts are Washington, Oregon, Michigan, North Carolina, Florida, Hawaii, and California.

Also during the year, the Supreme Court of Alabama adopted Alabama Rules for Using Videotape Equipment to Record Court Proceedings (Ala. R.U.V.E.), which

became effective November 26, 1990. The demonstration project was the impetus for the development of these rules.

The rules provide that videotapes shall constitute the official court record transmitted to the appellate courts when cases are appealed. The cost for the record on appeal is $100 per six-hour tape. Duplicates of the record cost $50 per six-hour tape. The trial judge, or the judge's designee, will keep a trial log of events which notes the date and time referenced on the videotape of the proceedings. The lawyers' briefs for cases on appeal will note the date, time, and videotape of each reference. □

Chief Justice Hornsby Named Liaison

Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby was named by Chief Justice Vincent L. McKusick of Maine, Chairperson of the Conference of Chief Justices, to serve as liaison from the Conference to the Lawyers Conference Task Force on Reduction of Litigation Cost and Delay. Chief Justice Hornsby's dedication to delay reduction is evidenced by Alabama's adoption and implementation of trial and appellate time standards soon after he assumed the office of Chief Justice. On a national level, Hornsby, joined by Chief Justice Malcolm M. Lucas of California and Thomas J. Moyer of Ohio, led a panel discussion on appellate delay at the Conference of Chief Justices Winter Meeting in Scottsdale, Arizona. The Alabama Supreme Court is one of eight courts participating in the Appellate Delay Reduction Project. □

Judicial Forms Committee Works on Revisions

The reorganized Judicial Forms Analysis and Review Committee met December 3, 1990, and April 4-5, 1991. Because of proration in the judicial system, the Forms Committee did not meet the remainder of this fiscal year.

This committee is to review and revise current sample Criminal Rules forms and UJS forms and to develop new UJS forms.

The Forms Committee approved the following forms: time standards forms, including Form MIS-5 [Cover Sheet (Circuit Court - Civil Cases, Not for Domestic Relations Cases)], which was replaced by an appellate court-approved form, Form ARCivP-93 on September 9, 1991, and Form MIS-8, Traffic Time Standards Filing Report, which was replaced by Form CA(1), Traffic CCR Report; Case Number Assignment and Case Action Summary Forms; Garnishment Forms; Attorney's Fee Declaration Forms; a form entitled "Application for Reduction of Penalty Assessed Under the Demand Reduction Assessment Act" (UJS Form C-76); and Summons to Appear Forms for circuit and district courts (UJS Form C-77) and municipal courts (Form MC11-D).

Judicial Forms Committee FY 1991

CHAIRMAN
Samuel H. Monk II
Circuit Judge
7th Judicial Circuit

CIRCUIT JUDGES
Charles C. Partin
28th Judicial Circuit
Robert L. Hodges
38th Judicial Circuit
Wadell C. Zanaty, Jr.
10th Judicial Circuit

DISTRICT JUDGES
George T. Craig
Limestone County
William Hightower
Pike County
Dominick J. Matranga
Mobile County

CIRCUIT CLERKS
Kim S. Benefield
Randolph County
Bobby T. Branum
Butler County
Jacqueline Calhoun
Baldwin County
Earl N. Carter, Jr.
Bessemer, Jefferson County
Polly Conradi
Jefferson County
Debra P. Hackett
Montgomery County
William A. Kynard
Dallas County
Ann W. Tate
Crenshaw County

MUNICIPAL JUDGE
Michael Atchison
Columbiana Municipal Court

MUNICIPAL CLERKS
Becky Fowee
Troy Municipal Court
Gayle Schwarz
Dothan Municipal Court
Joanna Seale
Columbiana Municipal Court

Court Referral Program Curriculum Revised

During FY 1991, the educational curriculums offered in the Level I and Level II court referral programs were revised and updated for offenders who are convicted of any alcohol or drug-related charge. The length of the Level I program remains at 16 hours, but Level II was expanded to 28 hours to provide mandatory attendance at four self-help group meetings.

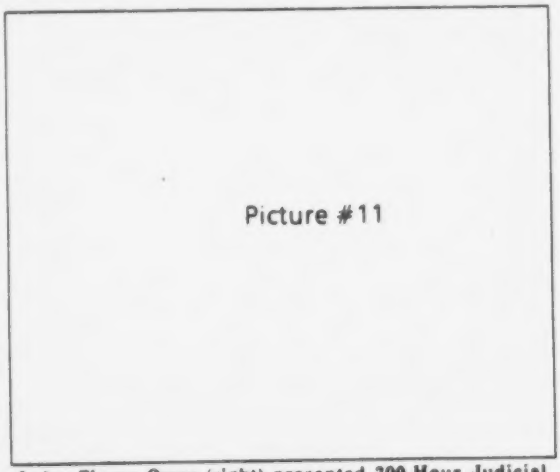
The most significant changes in the curriculum were in the medical sessions, where drug-related information on the effects of use/abuse of these chemicals was added to the alcohol information, and the legal session, which was expanded to cover all alcohol/drug related offenses in addition to DUI. A series of four video tapes were developed as trigger films to introduce each of the major segments of law and to initiate discussions between defendants and instructors. A historical perspective of the court referral program from its beginning to passage of the Mandatory Treatment Act is included in the videos. Policies and procedures for court referral programs were also updated to accommodate the changes required by the Mandatory Treatment Act.

Plans are underway to expand the court referral program education curriculum into other areas such as theft, domestic violence, shoplifting, and juvenile problems. □

Judges Earn Judicial Education Certificates

The Judiciary Certificate Program was initiated in January 1984 to recognize Alabama judges participating in state judicial education programs and serving as faculty members. At that time, the Alabama Judicial College adopted a standard of 100 hours credit to be completed in a four-year period.

As the certificate program matured, the Alabama Judicial College, with the guidance of the Circuit and District Judges Education Committees, adopted a 200-hour program. In this program, as in the first 100 hours, all credit must be earned within a four-year period. This year's awards were highlighted by the presentation of a plaque given to C. Wayne Owen, District Judge, Etowah County, for being the first judge to complete 300 hours of continuing judicial education. Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby presented the education certificates at the annual conference in July. □



Judge Wayne Owen (right) presented 300-Hour Judicial Education plaque by Chief Justice Hornsby

Judicial Education Certificates

300-Hour Certificate
C. Wayne Owen

200-Hour Certificates
Daniel B. Banks, Jr.
Charles R. Crowder
Lewis E. Gosa
Kenneth F. Ingram
Lionel L. Layden
Dominick J. Matranga
Thomas B. Norton
Charles C. Partin
Charles Price
William H. Rhea III
William A. Ryan
W. Patrick Whaley
Albert L. Johnson

100-Hour Certificates
Marvin Cherner
James S. Garrett
Eddie Hardaway, Jr.
William G. Hightower
William D. Jetton
Gay M. Lake, Jr.
Larry E. Lapkovitch
Craig Miller
J. Richmond Pearson
Joseph D. Phelps
Malcolm B. Street, Jr.
Donald W. Stewart.

Court-Ordered Driver License Suspension for Failure to Pay In Effect

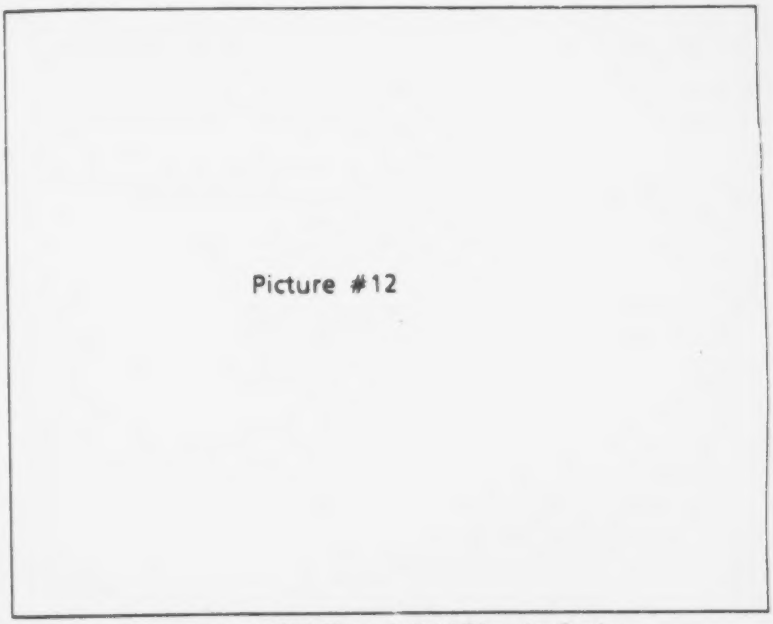
In March 1991, courts and law enforcement agencies initiated a statewide program to clear up delinquent failure-to-pay cases resulting from traffic cases. Alabama motorists with outstanding traffic fines now risk suspension of their driver licenses, in addition to other penalties, if fines are not paid promptly. Judicial personnel were notified by memorandum from the Administrative Office of Courts last spring that courts may implement the use of court-ordered suspensions of driver privileges for failure to comply with the court's order to pay fine, restitution, and/or court costs upon conviction of a traffic offense. The Driver License Division of the Department of Public Safety will take action on drivers licensed in Alabama for delinquent payment of amounts due the court.

The suspension for failure to pay is in addition to other actions that may be taken by the court pursuant to Rule 26.11(i)(3), ARCrP. It is designed to help clear the thousands of outstanding traffic tickets filed in municipal, district, and circuit courts throughout Alabama. If a defendant is suspended, he or she should remain suspended until each delinquent fine, cost, and/or restitution is paid in full. The Department of Public Safety will suspend only once per case. An additional reinstatement fee must also be paid by the defendant to the Department of Public Safety to have the driver license returned. Defendants should be advised to pay the amount due the court without delay to avoid the extra costs of the reinstatement of a driver license, and the risk of additional suspensions and/or going to jail.

The UTC-25 form serves as a temporary form for courts to use until the form and procedure are formally adopted by the UTC Revision Committee. This represents the culmination of months of planning and cooperation by the Administrative Office of Courts and the Department of Public Safety. The UTC-25 form is the only format that will be accepted by the Department of Public Safety to initiate court-ordered suspensions for failure to pay based on a traffic case. □

Judicial College Featured Nationally

The National Association of State Judicial Educators recently profiled Alabama's judicial education program in its Summer 1990 Newsletter. The article stated that the Alabama Judicial College is "nationally recognized as a well-established program," and that the "future of judicial education in Alabama appears to be even brighter." The article commended Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby for his strong commitment to judicial education and credited former Chief Justice C. C. Torbert, Jr., with establishing the Judicial College in 1978. It attributed the success of the program to a diligent staff of four, who through an "analysis of educational needs" within the judiciary, is able to provide "educational opportunities for approximately 1800 judicial officials and employees." In the face of limited resources, they congratulated the Alabama Judicial College for its ability to secure numerous grants to conduct "programs on an array of issues addressing the judicial system." □



Circuit and District Judges at Mid-Winter Judicial Education Session

Retired Judges Continue to Hear State Employee Appeals

Six retired judges continued to assist the Alabama State Personnel Board by serving as hearing officers during FY 1991. Retired judges Ingram Beasley, Birmingham; Walter G. Bridges, Bessemer; William I. Byrd, Daphne; B. M. Miller Childers, Selma; Robert E. Hodnette, Mobile; and Newton B. Powell, Decatur, heard a total of 28 state employee appeals this fiscal year.

These retired judges serve without additional compensation, receiving only standard state per diem for travel. Their service not only generates substantial savings for the Personnel Board and the state in general but assures speedy hearings of appeals and reduces the potential liability for back pay. □

Alabama's Court Referral Program Evaluated as a Successful National Model

Alcohol and drug abuse are problems which affect every segment of society. Their effects on both the criminal justice and treatment communities are well documented. Judicial officials in Alabama estimate that approximately 90 percent of all cases brought before their courts, regardless of the charge, are directly or indirectly related to substance abuse.

Judges are in a unique position to require defendants to meet certain requirements as part of their punishment and rehabilitation for breaking the law. A formal evaluation of Alabama's Court Referral Program shows that judges, working with their community court referral programs and the Administrative Office of Courts, are showing success in meeting these increasing problems through implementation of an innovative program to manage cases involving substance abuse - the Court Referral Officer Program.

In 1985, the Administrative Office of Courts initiated pilot projects in four counties utilizing a Court Referral Officer (CRO) to assist judges with evaluation, referral, and placement of defendants. The CROs screened defendants and placed them in the most appropriate community rehabilitation program according to the severity of their problems with alcohol and/or drugs. Monitoring a defendant on probation enforced compliance with the court's orders, including treatment requirements, and ensured that early intervention and return to court would occur if the defendant failed to comply. Since the pilot projects,

the CRO program has grown steadily, assisted by several federal grants and the implementation of the Mandatory Treatment Act of 1990 which requires the services of CROs for all alcohol or drug-related offenses

A formal evaluation of the Court Referral Officer Program conducted by Auburn University's College of Engineering and Computer Science indicated the following:

1. The number of referrals to DUI School and treatment programs has increased.
2. The number of defendants complying with court orders and completing recommended programs has increased.
3. Short term (two year) recidivism has decreased.
4. Several judges have expanded utilization of the CRO program to include screening for any defendant suspected of having a substance abuse problem instead of limiting its use to DUI cases only.
5. The average time that court and law enforcement officials must spend with each defendant has been reduced.
6. The need for incarceration has been reduced because there are fewer cases of noncompliance with court orders.

The information from judges or their representatives indicated a very favorable opinion toward the CRO program in all categories. It also indicated that the CROs had a positive impact upon guilty pleas, which was confirmed by the UTC information received from the Department of Public Safety.

Defendants under the CRO Program had a much better attitude as indicated by the following responses to their questionnaires: (1) they were more willing to state that they had a problem, (2) 14 percent more stated that they did not mix drinking with driving at all, and (3) a significantly higher proportion stated that they believed that they could obtain additional help if they required it. It was documented through UTC data that recidivism among males ages 21-35 years was reduced from 22.4 percent to 12.1 percent in areas where there were CROs. □

Municipal Court Clerks and Magistrates Complete Certification Institutes

Approximately 140 municipal court clerks and magistrates successfully completed at least 40 hours of training in the Municipal Court Clerk and Magistrate Certification Institute during FY 1991. Two series of two-and-one-half day training sessions, one in the spring and another in the fall, were conducted for municipal court clerks and magistrates in Tuscaloosa as a part of the requirements to achieve the designation of Certified Municipal Court Clerk/Magistrate.

The certification program includes 116 hours of instruction offered over a four-year period, including core curriculum and general curriculum courses. The sessions offered this year contained both core and general curriculum courses. At the end of each session, participants must pass a written test to receive credit for attendance. Each program was scheduled twice because of the overwhelming number of applications to the Institute by court clerks and magistrates.

The Certification Institute is a joint project of the Alabama Municipal Court Clerks and Magistrates Association (AMCCMA) and the Alabama Administrative Office of Courts. The University of Alabama College of Continuing Studies was designated by AMCCMA to manage the program. The first class of participants expects to complete all requirements for certification by April 1992. □

Alabama Invited to Participate In DOT Traffic Safety Summit II

Secretary of Transportation Samuel K. Skinner invited Alabama judges, prosecutors, and Administrative Office of Courts staff to Orlando, Florida, in June 1991 to participate in Traffic Safety Summit II, a forum for judges and prosecutors to share their views and experiences in the field of highway safety. The summit was organized as a "working group" of participants who could exchange facts and information, make recommendations, and provide advice to state and local governments and other nonfederal entities on a variety of traffic issues.

The ultimate objective of this group was to develop a ranked list of the ten most wanted and promising highway accident countermeasures and to develop potential mechanisms for their implementation. The countermeasures were related to judges and prosecutors, involving them as leaders who impact local, state and national public policy through the advocacy of ideas and programs.

The summit was divided into ten working groups. Representing Alabama in working group VIII on Judicial Issues was Judge Michael Bellamy of the Phenix City Municipal Court, and serving as chairman of working group IV on Records and Record Keeping was Angelo V. Trimble, Director of the AOC Municipal Court Operations Division. A total of 189 recommendations on four central issues (education and training, sanctions and sentencing, records, and system improvements) was made by the committee chairpersons at the conclusion of the Summit. □

State Judicial Information Systems

Since the beginning of the Unified Judicial System, modern computer technology has been used to compile data and prepare reports for management purposes. The programs in FY 1978 included the personnel system, property inventory, UTC accounting, mailing labels, revenue accounting system, expense accounting, a case load reporting system, and a criminal case history reporting system. These programs were used internally by the Administrative Office of Courts.

The first move into the trial courts occurred in FY 1982 when Madison and Montgomery counties installed "stand alone" systems linked to the central computer at the Administrative Office of Courts. The criminal case tracking system was instituted, allowing case tracking from filing to disposition using six different reports.

Five remote sites were on line by FY 1984 and were supported by a teleprocessing network with approximately 160 on-line programs.

In FY 1985, two additional court sites were added to the network and three additional counties were added in FY 1986, bringing the total to ten counties.

The mainframe computer was upgraded in FY 1987 and three additional disc storage devices were installed to accommodate the ever increasing volume of data being stored. There were ten trial court sites with a network of 263 terminals and 45 printers.

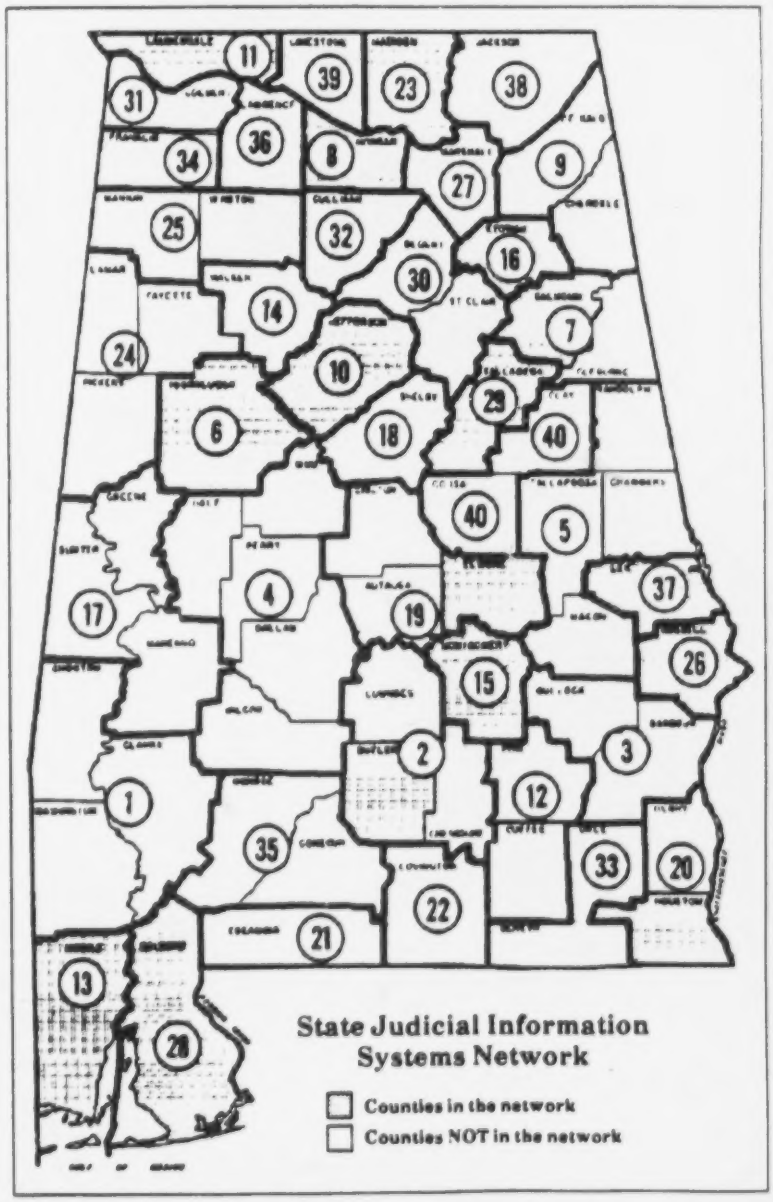
Through the remote access project, law firms may directly access appropriate data on the SJIS system. This project was initiated in FY 1988.

By FY 1989, the total number of counties on the system was 13. There were 25 systems available for access and use in the local courts.

The Central Processing Unit (CPU) of the Judicial Data Center was upgraded from an IBM 4381-P13 to an IBM 9121-210 during FY 1991. This upgrade provided a two-and-one-half-times increase in the processing speed of the processor which is apparent in faster terminal response times and much faster turn-arounds of batch jobs.

After serving as pilot sites for the revised court cost collection project, Butler and Elmore counties were brought on-line to the Judicial Data Center to allow them to take advantage of all the on-line systems that are available from the Judicial Data Center. This brings the number of counties on the state network to 16 serving 18 court sites.

During FY 1991, the Applications Programming section has de-



signed, programmed, and implemented the following systems and products: Court Payment System; Fee Accounting System; On-line Case Action Summary; Criminal Systems of District, Circuit & Traffic; Caseload Reporting System; Jefferson County Circuit Civil Case Management; Indigent Defense Management System; and Case Party System which includes witnesses, sureties, and other parties.

A complete list of major systems which were developed and supported in the Judicial Data Center include: Alabama Criminal System, Applicant System, Attorney System, Budget System, Civil Case Tracking System, Caseload Reporting System, Inventory System, Pending Issue System, Juror Payment System, Juror Management System, Juvenile Case Tracking System, Jail Reporting System, Labels System, Indexing System, Municipal Courts Management System, Purchasing System, Print Shop Scheduling System, Personnel System, On-Line DP Request System, Revenue Accounting System, Witness Subpoena System/Criminal Party, Traffic Case Tracking System, and Witness/Juror Cost Reporting System.

The continued expansion of the existing remote sites, even without adding new counties, has raised the total number of devices on the system. There are 40 controllers, 693 terminals, and 109 printers currently in operation.

A comparison of a three-day period from the past three fiscal years yielded the statistics *(below)* on the number of times the terminals were used in those three days: 1989 - 271,566 times; 1990 - 343,137 times; and in 1991 - 398,400 times.

Records in Major Files

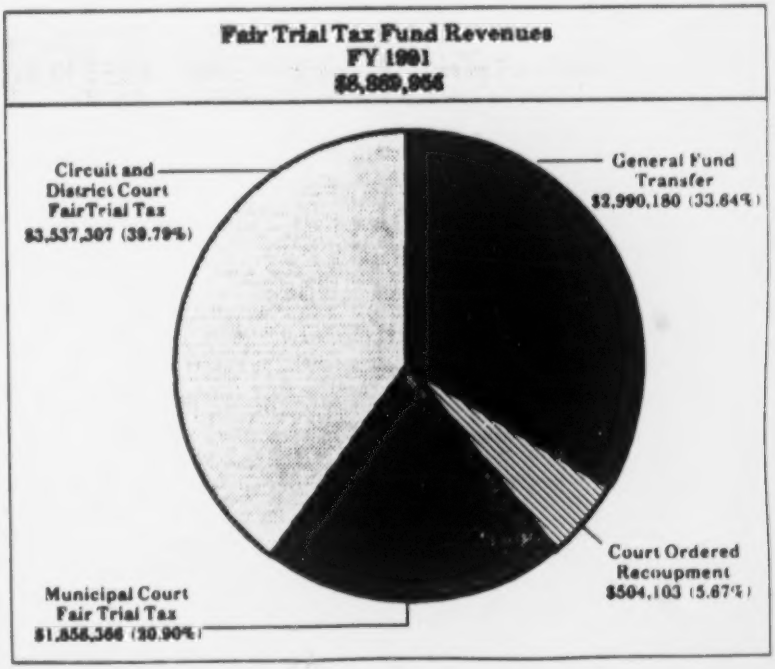
File Name	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
Attorney Master	9,829	10,357	11,225
Inventory Master	19,523	20,260	20,743
Juror Summons	2,645,359	2,648,618	2,770,632
Index Master	4,771,326	5,502,177	6,187,000
Pay Cases	87,827	131,892	142,088
Pay Disbursements	756,353	1,108,970	1,206,380
Pay Histories	779,574	1,168,832	1,265,586
Civil Masters	542,601	723,996	927,504
Civil Party File	1,304,184	1,777,713	2,245,055
Traffic Index	607,648	737,681	829,916
Traffic Master	400,304	511,062	628,704
Juvenile Intake *(New in 1990)*	0	12,703	18,579
Juvenile Party *(New in 1990)*	0	54,899	106,298

Fair Trial Tax Fund

Fair Trial Tax Fund expenditures exceeded revenues again in FY 1991. According to the State Comptroller's office, the fund ended the fiscal year with a deficit of $3,312,692.36. In order to fully fund Alabama's indigent defense program, $2,990,180 was transferred from the State General Fund.

Revenues

All fair trial tax revenues, except recoupment, decreased in FY 1991. Total revenues into the Fair Trial Tax Fund equalled $5,899,775.83, which was $7,245.91 below FY 1990's receipts. Primary revenue sources for the fund were filing fees from the state and municipal courts in Alabama. Additionally, revenues came from court-ordered recoupment of attorney fees from the recipients of indigent defense services.

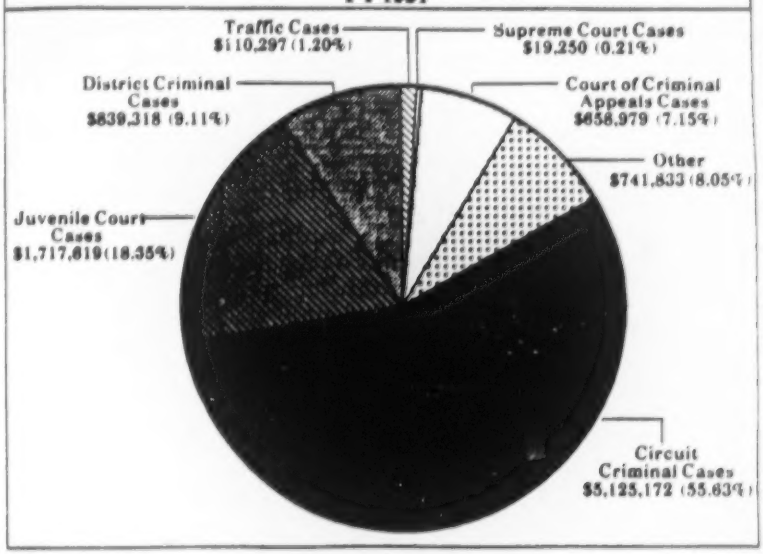


Recoupment in FY 1991 totalled $504,103.14. This is a $103,778.38, or 25.92 percent, increase over last year's receipts. Statewide, the state trial courts recouped 5.47 percent of total expenditures for the year. The 36th Judicial Circuit (Lawrence County) reported the highest ratio of recoupment at 23.81 percent. Every circuit reported some level of recoupment; however, six counties reported no recoupment.

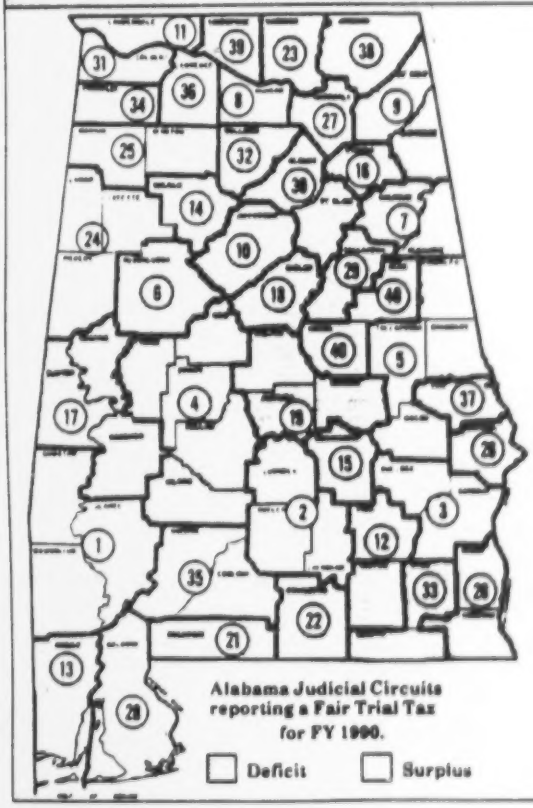
Expenditures

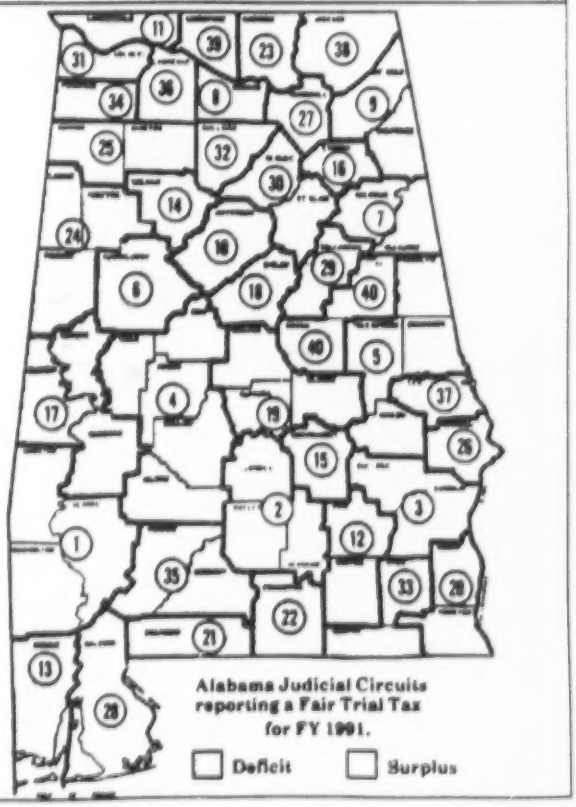
Statewide expenditures for Alabama's indigent defense program totalled $9.2 million for FY 1991. This represents an increase of $1.3 million, or 16.45 percent, above FY 1990. The largest expenditures were in the circuit criminal and juvenile jurisdictions.

Fair Trial Tax Fund Expenditures
FY 1991



Circuits Reporting Surplus/Deficits





During FY 1991, nine judicial circuits reported revenues in excess of expenditures. These were the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 25th, 28th, 31st, 32nd, 36th and 38th circuits. This is a decrease of three circuits from those reporting a surplus in FY 1990.

Thirty-one judicial circuits reported expenditures in excess of revenues. These were the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 37th, 39th, and 40th circuits.

The greatest monetary improvement occurred in the 32nd Judicial Circuit (Cullman) which reported a $28,277.14 deficit last year and improved to a $5,816.59 surplus this year. The improvement yields an increase of $34,093.73. More detailed information about each circuit is contained in the tables at the end of this publication.

Jury Trials and Juror Expenses

The one-step juror summoning system, combining the summoning and the qualifying process, continued to result in significant cost reductions in juror summoning since its inception in 1982. There are currently 63 of the 67 counties utilizing the alternative juror selection and qualification process. A total of 182,606 juror summons was issued by the Administrative Office of Courts during FY 1991.

The Administrative Office of Courts also electronically generates juror qualification forms for courts utilizing the two-step qualification/summoning process. During this fiscal year, 4,000 electronically-generated juror qualification forms were prepared for two of the four counties utilizing the two-step system.

A total of 3,158 jury trials was held in Alabama during this fiscal year. This was down from the 3,779 held during last fiscal year. Of these trials, 2,138 were criminal trials and 1,020 were civil trials. Criminal trials were up by 2.8 percent from last year, while civil trials were down by 27.1 percent. The actual number of civil jury trials may be substantially under reported due to the implementation of a new system for reporting civil dispositions.

Jurors receive $10 a day for each day of service and a mileage allowance of $0.05 per mile. In FY 1991, the average cost per jury trial was $652, an increase of $92 from last fiscal year.

Jury commissioners are appointed by the governor and are responsible for the development of the county's master juror list. The master list must be reviewed and corrected once every four years. Jury commissioners are also responsible for the preparation of the master juror box which must be emptied and refilled during every even-numbered year. They are paid $10 for each day they are actually engaged in the discharge of their duties. Legislation enacted in 1983 requires the presiding circuit judge to issue a written order authorizing the commission to meet.

Jury commissioners' salaries totaled $6,050 in FY 1991, a decrease of $1,680 from the previous year. Since 1986, jury commissioners' salaries have decreased $11,084. The one-step juror summoning and qualification process has contributed greatly to this decrease.

Juror sequestration expenses for FY 1991 totaled $118,240, a decrease of $7,317. Juror sequestration costs have increased $32,456, or 37.8 percent, since FY 1986.

Jury Trials and Juror Expenses
FY 1986 - FY 1991

Fiscal Year	Jury Trials	Cost Per Trial	Jury Commissioners' Salaries	Juror Sequestration
1986	3,338	$535	$17,134	$85,784
1987	3,458	553	15,855	107,976
1988	3,348	547	5,613	120,022
1989	3,372	574	6,618	149,904
1990	3,779	560	7,730	125,557
1991	3,158	652	6,050	118,240
Change: FY 1990-FY 1991	-621 -16.4%	$92 16.4%	-$1,680 -21.7%	-$7,317 -5.8%
Change: FY 1986-FY 1991	-180 -5.4%	$117 21.9%	-$11,084 -64.7%	$32,456 37.8%

Judicial Finances

Funding for the Unified Judicial System is primarily derived from state General Fund appropriations. The state General Fund appropriations approved by the legislature for the judicial branch totaled $81.9 million, which included $9.2 million for the operation of the appellate courts and $71.2 million for the operation of the trial courts and the Administrative Office of Courts. However, the General Fund was prorated on May 10, 1991, by 1.6 percent and again on September 4, 1991, by 1 percent, resulting in an overall reduction of $2.1 million in the judicial budget. Trust funds in the amount of $773,804 were received and administered for the Mandatory Treatment Program. Grant funds of $275,877 were also received from various other sources. □

Judicial Appropriations and Grants
Act Nos. 90-764 and 90-487
Fiscal Year 1991

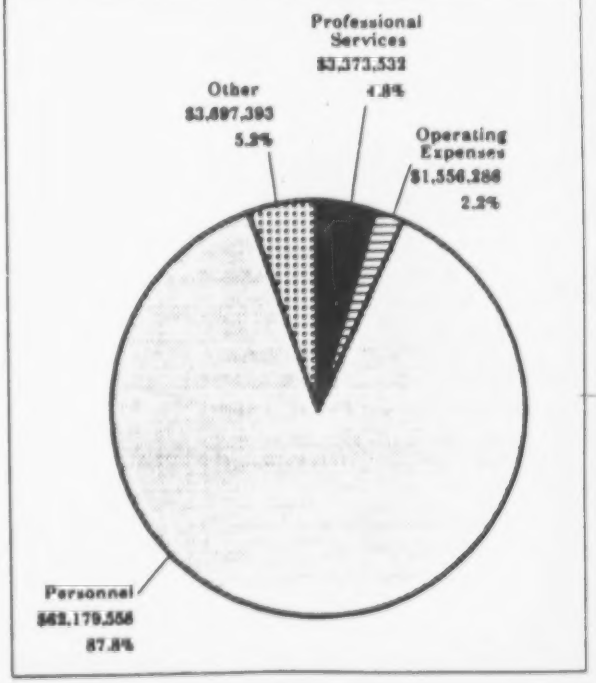
	Original Appropriation	2.6% Proration	Revised Appropriation
Supreme Court, Supreme Court Marshal and State Law Library	$ 5,472,586	$ 142,287	$ 5,330,299
Court of Criminal Appeals	2,258,341	58,716	2,199,625
Court of Civil Appeals	1,385,933	36,034	1,349,899
Trial Courts and Administrative Office of Courts	71,191,359	1,850,975	69,340,384
Judicial Inquiry Commission	128,605	3,343	125,262
Grants	275,877		275,877
Mandatory Treatment Trust Fund	773,804		773,804
Fringe Benefits	380,000		380,000
Juvenile Justice Council	20,000	520	19,480
TOTAL	$81,886,505	$2,091,875	$79,794,630

Judicial Expenses*
Exclusive of the Appellate Courts
Fiscal Year 1991

Personnel and Employee Benefits	$62,179,556
Professional Services Including Juror Costs	3,373,532
Operating Expenses and Supplies	1,556,286
Other Costs:	
Equipment Purchases	995,645
Rentals and Leases	851,084
Utilities and Communications	1,080,585
Repairs and Maintenance	386,886
Travel: In-State	344,638
Out-of-State	38,480
Transportation Equipment Operations	19,913
Other	362
TOTAL EXPENSES	$70,806,769

*Includes Grants

Judicial Expenses
Exclusive of the Appellate Courts
Fiscal Year 1991



Distribution of Reported Revenue
Fiscal Year 1991

STATE REVENUES	
General Fund Revenues	
Filing Fees	$17,666,877
Fines and Forfeitures	10,828,344
Administrative Fees	384,378
Copies	160,070
Commissions on Sales	89,775
Interest	972,177
Other Revenue	103,240
Total to General Fund	$30,224,861
Other State Revenues	
Drivers Education Fund	381,541
Fair Trial Tax-Docket Fees	3,572,400
Fair Trial Tax-Recoupment	516,340
Total Other State Revenues	$ 4,470,281
Total to State Comptroller	$34,695,142
OTHER REVENUES	
County General Fund	$ 4,484,287
District Attorneys Fund	1,128,715
District Attorneys Worthless Check Fund	378,633
Public Law Library Fund	1,040,467
Police Officers Annuity	551,695
Police Officers Standards and Training	332,161
Crime Victims Compensation Fund	1,699,456
Department of Conservation Fund	782,690
Office of Prosecution Services	344,133
Municipalities	1,495,739
Department of Corrections	41,887
Other Local Revenues	1,716,763
Total Other Revenues	$13,996,415
TOTAL REPORTED REVENUES	$48,691,557

State of the Judiciary

Opening Remarks

Lieutenant Governor Folsom, Mr. Speaker Clark, and Members of the Legislature:

First-Term Legislator

In 1963 at 25 years of age, I was a first-term State Senator representing Elmore and Tallapoosa counties who had arrived in Montgomery for my first legislative session. Jim Allen was Lieutenant Governor, the present Speaker, Jimmy Clark, was a Senator from Barbour County and Chairman of Rules; and Pete Matthews and Bill Nichols were Governor Wallace's floor leaders. Larry Dumas represented Jefferson County, John Tyson represented Mobile County, Vaughan Hill Robinson represented Montgomery County, Pete Turnham represented Lee County, and Rankin Fite was Speaker. I was young and full of vigor and energy. I thought it was my duty to rise and debate on every issue.

After awhile, it became apparent that not only were my eloquent words of wisdom not being heeded, but people would read the newspaper, eat, talk, and actually get up and leave the chamber while I spoke at the microphone.

Approached Dean of Senate

One day I approached the Dean of the Senate, that wily fox from Wilcox County, Senator Roland Cooper. "Senator," I said, "I thought I came down here to represent the people of my district and that I should debate and speak out on the issues. Why is it that when I get up to speak people leave, or my words seem to fall on deaf ears? What can I do to better express my views on the issues?" The Senator looked at me with the wisdom of all his experience and said, "Sonny, I think it might be better if the Senate wondered why you didn't express your views instead of wondering why

you did." After that, I took to heart the saying, "It is better to remain silent and be thought a fool than to open one's mouth and remove all doubt."

Learning and Listening

I finally learned that listening and learning was a lot more productive than going to the microphone. Seriously, I am extremely proud of my service in the legislative department of government.

Leadership from Government

The population of our state is now more than four million and growing. Our people are generally hard-working folks who are responsible, religious, and have the resolve to deal with the problems associated with their daily lives. They seek leadership from their state government to address the problems associated with our society as a whole. Those of us in government must live up to their expectations.

People Will Reward Courage

To live up to the public's expectations in today's world will require courage - the courage to sometimes do the unpopular - but I am a firm believer that the people will reward courage. Likewise, they will recognize and chastise those in public life who shy away from carrying out their duties and who fail to make the hard decisions necessary for our survival as a nation and a state.

Profiles In Courage-Kennedy-Carl Elliott-Thirty-five years ago, John Kennedy wrote a book called *Profiles In Courage*. It detailed the political courage of Adams and Webster and Sam Houston and Calhoun and Oscar Underwood of Alabama. In honor of this book an award is presented each year to a leader who has demonstrated political courage. The first recipient of this award was former Congressman Carl Elliott of Jasper. I believe that the political leaders of our state must display the same political courage to resolve the many economic problems which beset us. It will not be easy, but, in the end, the citizens of this state will respect us far more than if we abdicate our responsibility to deal with the issues with which we are confronted.

Solution Lies With Three Great Branches-The solution to our problems lies with all three of our branches of government, not just the legislature alone. The executive department and the judicial department must also courageously face the difficult issues of the day.

Salute You Today For Caring Enough to Serve-I salute each of you today for caring enough to serve our great state and for having the political courage to do the right thing on the major issues which face state government.

Pray for Wisdom, Guidance, Courage-My hope today is that together we can be provided with the wisdom and courage to govern in the best interest of the people who depend upon our judgment.

The Judiciary

I believe it is the basic responsibility of the judiciary in our state to do three things:

(1) To provide an independent, accessible, and fair forum for the resolution of disputes, and to secure a just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every case;

(2) To preserve the rule of law; and

(3) To protect the rights and liberties guaranteed our citizens under the Alabama and United States Constitutions.

200th Anniversary of the Bill of Rights-This year marks the 200th Anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights. History teaches us that the Constitution itself would not have been ratified had its proponents not agreed to individual rights for freedom of speech, press, and religion; for the protection from unreasonable search and seizure; and, for due process in court proceedings. We, in each branch of government, take the same solemn oath to uphold these rights. "I do solemnly swear that I will uphold the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Alabama..."

Rights on Trial in Every Courthouse-The judiciary has a special role in upholding and underpinning these rights. These rights are on trial in every courthouse and courtroom in this state on a daily basis. I remind you today that the judiciary and the judicial budget you provide support the justice system in your individual counties. What you provide in resources to us is nearly all returned to your courthouses to provide the forums of justice that are required by both the U.S. Constitution and our own state charter.

Annual Report

You have recently been provided a copy of our annual report which gives you detailed information about the court system. If you need an extra copy, we have some here today. I do, however, wish to make some brief comments about our system and offer some suggestions as to how you can help us carry out our duties to the people of Alabama.

Caseload General - 1.2 Million Cases Filed-Including municipal courts, last year 1.2 million cases were filed in the courts of Alabama. In the circuit and district courts, 723,652 cases were filed. For the first time in eight years, the circuit and district judges disposed of more cases than were filed, reducing the pending state court caseload by nearly 38,000 cases. I congratulate the circuit and district judges, the clerks, and court employees for this accomplishment.

Record Year For Appellate Courts-The appellate courts also had a record year last year. The Supreme

Court of Alabama published 703 opinions last year - more than any other court of last resort in the country. The number of cases brought before the Court of Criminal Appeals continues to increase steadily, as do the filings in the Court of Civil Appeals.

Supreme Court Busiest In Nation–The 1980's have been characterized by a significant increase in the number of filings in the Alabama Supreme Court, from 1,190 in the 1981/82 term to 1,865 in the 1989/90 term. This is an increase of 56.7 percent.

While the number of justices has remained the same, the workload has significantly increased.

In the last several years, the Supreme Court of Alabama has become one of the busiest and most productive courts of last resort in America. The Supreme Court has adopted the national time standards which has as its goal the release of an opinion within 280 days of the date of notice of appeal. I am glad to report that currently the Supreme Court of Alabama is releasing an opinion in an average of 265 days from the date of the notice of appeal. Further, the Supreme Court justices are releasing opinions within 99 days on an average from the date of assignment to a justice to write an opinion. On an individual case basis, 62 percent of the Supreme Court cases are released within 280 days or less from the notice of appeal. This is an outstanding performance and clearly indicates that there is no undue delay in the appellate process in Alabama's highest court.

Committed To Reduce Delay–The Alabama Supreme Court is committed to the reduction of appellate delay. This means making an all-out effort to process the cases as quickly as possible once the notice of appeal is filed. It requires the efforts of court reporters, lawyers, trial judges, and our Supreme Court and its staff. We have seen the all out effort on the part of these people in that the rate of submissions is up 13 percent from last year. Thus, the cases are getting to the justices faster this term.

Court of Criminal Appeals–The Court of Criminal Appeals continues to reduce its pending caseload. Since October that court has increased the number of opinions released by 15 percent over the same period last year. At the same time, the appeals are increasing at a rate of 24 percent. I salute Presiding Judge John Patterson and the judges on the Court of Criminal Appeals for their productivity and excellent record of service.

Court of Civil Appeals–The Court of Civil Appeals is and always has been current with its caseload. Under the direction of Presiding Judge Bill Robertson, this Court consistently meets our appellate time standards.

Criminal Caseload and Crime in Alabama–Crime and criminal cases are a major concern of the people in our nation and in Alabama. The Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center reports that 194,303 crimes were reported in Alabama in the 12-month calendar year of 1990. This was a six percent increase over 1989.

The number of crimes reported corresponds closely with the 182,326 criminal case filings in our circuit and district courts during our 1989-90 fiscal year which ended September 30, 1990. The circuit and district judges of the state kept pace with these 182,326 criminal cases by handling and disposing 182,578 criminal cases during the same 12 months.

Increasing By Six-Percent-a-Year–The total number of criminal filings in state courts increased by six percent over the previous year. However, I should make you aware that since 1986, the number of criminal cases in circuit and district court have increased by 28.6 percent from 141,821 to 182,326.

Judgeship Recommendations

The continuous rise in caseloads impacts on the system and creates additional needs. In this state, we have the ability to utilize both retired and active judges to assist across circuit and county lines. I assign judges to jurisdictions other than their own on a daily basis. Two retired judges and a special judge are working full-time in Mobile, saving the state the necessity of providing two new circuit judgeships at a cost of nearly half-a-million dollars.

Some localities do, however, have the need for additional judges, and we try each year to assess those needs and provide you a report, giving you the information you need to make the decision on creating or not creating additional positions. We have forwarded that report to you.

Impact of Legislation

I spoke earlier about political courage, and I want to ask each of you to exercise political courage by refraining from the temptation to pass laws which may sound good for public consumption but create an impact on the justice system. I understand that creating more laws against crime is a highly visible way by which you can demonstrate an interest in the public's safety and security. I urge you, however, to carefully study the impact of new laws on the workload and cost to law enforcement, the courts, and our prison system. We will work with you cooperatively on this and provide you with information on how new legislation will impact on court operations.

Extensive Education on Sentencing–For the last three years, extensive judicial education programs have been presented on criminal sentencing. The judges are looking for more effective ways to punish criminals who have broken the law, and we believe progress is being made in this area.

Punishment alternatives must be developed so that every defendant need not be sent to a Department of Corrections facility. I urge your careful attention to proposals which will be introduced for your consideration in this area.

Community Corrections–Last year I appointed a task force of judges to work on a plan for community punishment and corrections. This task force has worked with representatives from various segments of our criminal justice system including corrections, pardon and paroles, district attorneys, victims, county commissioners, and others in an effort to address the punishment and corrections of nonviolent offenders in realistic ways. If judges are supplied with community punishment and corrections tools, judges will be able to fill the gap between probation and penal confinement which will allow the problems of individual defendants to be addressed in their communities in a very cost-efficient manner. Such projects have the potential of saving the State of Alabama millions of dollars in prison construction and maintenance costs. I also urge your careful attention to the proposals which will be introduced for your consideration in this area.

Monetary Sanctions–One effective criminal sanction is monetary penalties. When judges order criminal defendants to pay fines, we need to be able to monitor the payment of those fines, the court fees, the recoupment of attorneys fees, restitution to victims, and other costs. Without monitoring and concerted efforts to collect this money owed to the state, the effectiveness of monetary sanctions are lost.

Tools of Automation Needed–Two years ago, I appointed a committee to review the collection of court costs and fines. The committee concluded that the tools of automation were needed to effectively enforce the orders of the courts on fines, fees, and restitution.

Request An Investment–I come before you today to request an investment in those automation tools for every courthouse in the state. We currently have 16 sites located in 14 counties tied to our judicial mainframe computer. Our goal is to have all 67 counties automated in 24 months if the legislature will provide us this seed money.

Investment Will Be Returned–We need an additional $3 million in equipment, training, and education to accomplish our goals, but this investment will soon be returned to the state through improved collections of court costs earmarked for the general fund.

Modern Technology

I am delighted to inform you that we have installed a state-of-the-art video court reporting system in three courtrooms in Jefferson County. This is a pilot project, and we will test the video recording of court proceedings so that we can make a determination as to whether or not it is faster, cheaper, and more accurate.

Pilot Program

A year ago, I told you about a pilot program for the collection of court-ordered monies, which was funded by a grant from the Victims Compensation Commission. I am excited to report that our model enforcement program and computer system was installed in one of our pilot sites four months ago. As of the end of March, the criminal division of the District Court of Elmore County has increased collections by 15 percent, or $15,700, above the same time period last year.

If this trend continues, increased revenues will have exceeded the cost of the system in a very short period of time.

We have the plans developed for these improvements statewide and ask your assistance in making them possible.

Interest on Accounts and Clerks' Compensation

Upon the recommendation of our circuit clerks and registers, the Supreme Court last year passed a rule permitting the clerks and registers to invest the daily balances of certain funds in interest-bearing accounts with the interest earmarked for the state general fund. This fiscal year, we project that we will generate $1 million in interest on these funds. We believe this is a sound program for the taxpayers of the state and is new money to the general fund. The state's elected circuit clerks, who are responsible for collecting this new interest for the general fund, have asked you to adjust the structure of their compensation. I support the circuit clerks' legislation. I hope you will give their request favorable consideration.

Needs of the System

The remainder of the budget request this year for the judicial system is for our ongoing operations. I request that you provide us adequate and reasonable appropriations to operate the justice system and to make the improvements in automation, which will significantly improve the enforcement of court orders and decrees and produce substantial additional revenue for the state treasury.

Indigent Defense–Indigent defense has long been a concern of the Alabama State Bar. Over the past three years, fair trial tax expenditures for indigent defense have grown from approximately $6 million to approximately $8 million. Shortfalls in the fund have risen from $380,000 to $2.4 million for that same period. To date, just six months into this fiscal year, expenditures have already reached $5.3 million, requiring a general fund transfer of $2.3 million to ensure payment of attorney fee claims.

Caseloads have increased, and therefore, the number of attorney fee claims have increased by 24 percent (7,100) during the past three years. This trend indicates a steady increase in the demands placed on the bar for indigent defense repre-

sentation and reflects the increased criminal activity statewide.

The courts are doing everything within their power to manage the program by encouraging careful consideration of indigent requests and by ordering recoupment where ever possible. The State Bar has addressed the problem and will be making some recommendations to you during this session.

Capital Case Filings Up 21 Percent

Capital case filings have increased 21 percent during the past three years, and we have 122 inmates on death row as of this week.

Capital Case Representation–There are 114 capital cases now pending in the courts in Alabama.

I have made it a priority of our court system to monitor capital cases. These are the most serious cases on our criminal dockets and we intend to ensure that they do not fall through the cracks in the state system. I believe it is important that these cases be given top priority. We have developed a system so that our Supreme Court will know at all times the status of these cases; and, if there is undue delay in either our state courts or the federal courts, we can call it to the attention of the judges and prosecutors involved. No longer can it be said that the Alabama court system is permitting undue delay in the handling of capital cases.

Must Compensate Capital Defense Lawyers Better

I am convinced we must compensate lawyers better for handling appointed death penalty cases. A death penalty case can consume a lawyer's time for years, yet the rate of pay is the same as that for a misdemeanor case. Continued adequate and competent representation of defendants facing the death penalty ensures a fair trial the first time, and lessens the possibility of costly retrials and delay in the process. We must continue to provide indigent citizens facing the death penalty effective assistance of trial and appellate counsel, and we must adequately compensate those lawyers who must take on this awesome responsibility. I understand that the Alabama State Bar will sponsor legislation to address this problem. I hope you will support it.

Voting Rights Act/ Election of Judges

On Monday of this week, the U. S. Supreme Court heard arguments in two cases from Louisiana and Texas to determine if Section 2 of the 1965 Voting Rights Act applies to the election of judges. The case challenges the at-large election of judges, claiming that minorities have less opportunity to be elected to judicial positions and that the Act should be applied to judicial elections. At issue is whether or not the court will include judges under the broad meaning of representatives.

The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled last September that the Act does not apply to judicial elections and the plaintiffs appealed.

As you know, a similar lawsuit against the State of Alabama's judicial elections process is currently pending in the United States Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Atlanta, awaiting the decision of the United States Supreme Court, hopefully in July.

Judicial Building

I should report to you that bids will be accepted on the construction of the new judicial building on May 8th. They tell us we can expect completion in two-and-a-half years from the start of construction.

Commission on the Future of the Alabama Juvenile Justice System

During 1989, the Commission on the Future of the Juvenile Justice System met, deliberated, held public hearings, and rendered its report. You enacted major portions of that report into law last year. I believe this report provides us a blueprint which can guide us for the next several years. However, there is a housekeeping bill that needs passage to clear up some technical problems with last year's juvenile justice legislation. I hope that you will support it.

Closing

I recognize and appreciate the funding dilemma you face. Yours is not an easy task to decide the division of very scarce financial resources of the state. We in the judicial branch of the government are cognizant of being good stewards of taxpayers' dollars. We work diligently to carefully manage the resources allocated to us which are spent in the courthouses of the 67 counties to provide judicial services for your constituents.

In conclusion, I am delighted to report to you that the Alabama judiciary continues to be strong, busy, and more productive than at any time in our history. Although we consider ourselves to be the most modern and arguably the best judicial system in the nation, we cannot rest on our laurels. Our goal must be that of continued improvement, continued progress, and continued efficiency.

Thank you again for giving me this opportunity to talk to you about our court system. Our three branches of government are, after all, separate; but you depend on us to apply and properly interpret the laws you enact. We depend on you to understand our problems and respond to our needs. We depend on the executive branch to enforce our court orders and decrees. You have the power of the purse; the executive, the power of the sword. The judiciary has only the power of reason, perhaps the most fragile of all powers. Its existence depends on help from the sword and the purse.

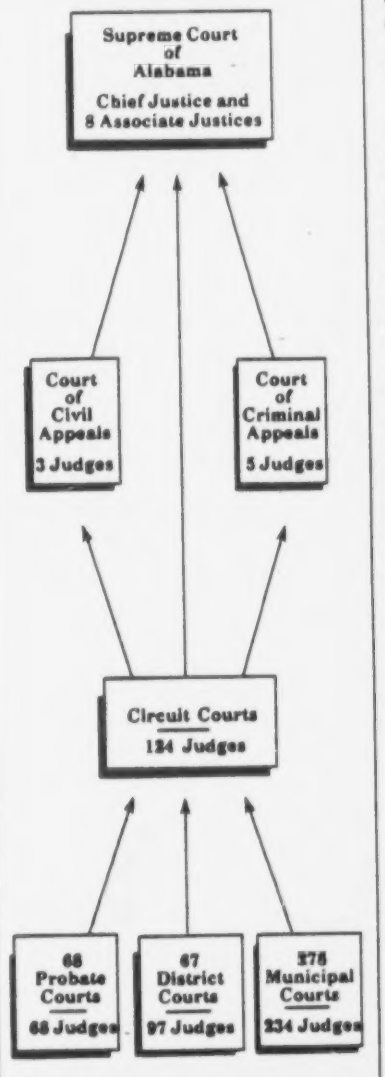
Thank you so much and good luck. □

ALABAMA

The Alabama Unified Judicial System

The Alabama Unified Judicial System is a state-funded court system consisting of the Supreme Court and two intermediate courts of appeal, the Court of Civil Appeals and the Court of Criminal Appeals; the trial courts of general jurisdiction, the circuit courts; and the courts of limited jurisdiction, the district courts, the probate courts, and the municipal courts.

Alabama Judicial System



Appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction go to circuit court for trial de novo. Appeals may go to the appropriate appellate court if there is an adequate record from the lower court or when only questions of law are involved in such an appeal.

Appellate Courts

The Alabama appellate courts consist of the Supreme Court and two courts of appeals: the Court of Criminal Appeals and the Court of Civil Appeals.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, the highest state court in Alabama, is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, each elected statewide for a term of six years. The Supreme Court has the power to superintend and review any case tried, heard, or appealed in any other court in the state. It has exclusive jurisdiction over all suits at law where the amount in controversy exceeds $10,000 and all appeals from orders of the Alabama Public Service Commission involving utility rates. In addition, the Supreme Court may answer questions of state law certified by a court of the United States and is authorized by law to give advisory opinions to the governor and the legislature on constitutional questions. The state's highest court has discretionary jurisdiction over all cases reviewed by the two intermediate appellate courts. The court has rule-making power and has authority to promulgate administrative regulations to ensure the efficient and speedy administration of justice.

The Supreme Court, in Fiscal Year 1991, had 2,028 new filings and 783 cases carried forward from the previous term of court. This compared with 1,865 filings last year. Of note is the fact that ten years ago, the Court had only 1,018 filings, a little over half the number filed this year.

The Supreme Court disposed of a record 1,998 cases this year, as compared with 1,817 last year. Of the

COURTS

1,998 cases disposed, 861 cases were disposed by the issuance of a written opinion. Some cases were consolidated because they stemmed from the same trial or involved similar issues. There were 813 cases carried forward to the new term.

Pending before the court at any particular time are three general types of cases at various stages in the appellate process: (1) direct appeals, (2) petitions for writ of certiorari, and (3) miscellaneous petitions and extraordinary writs.

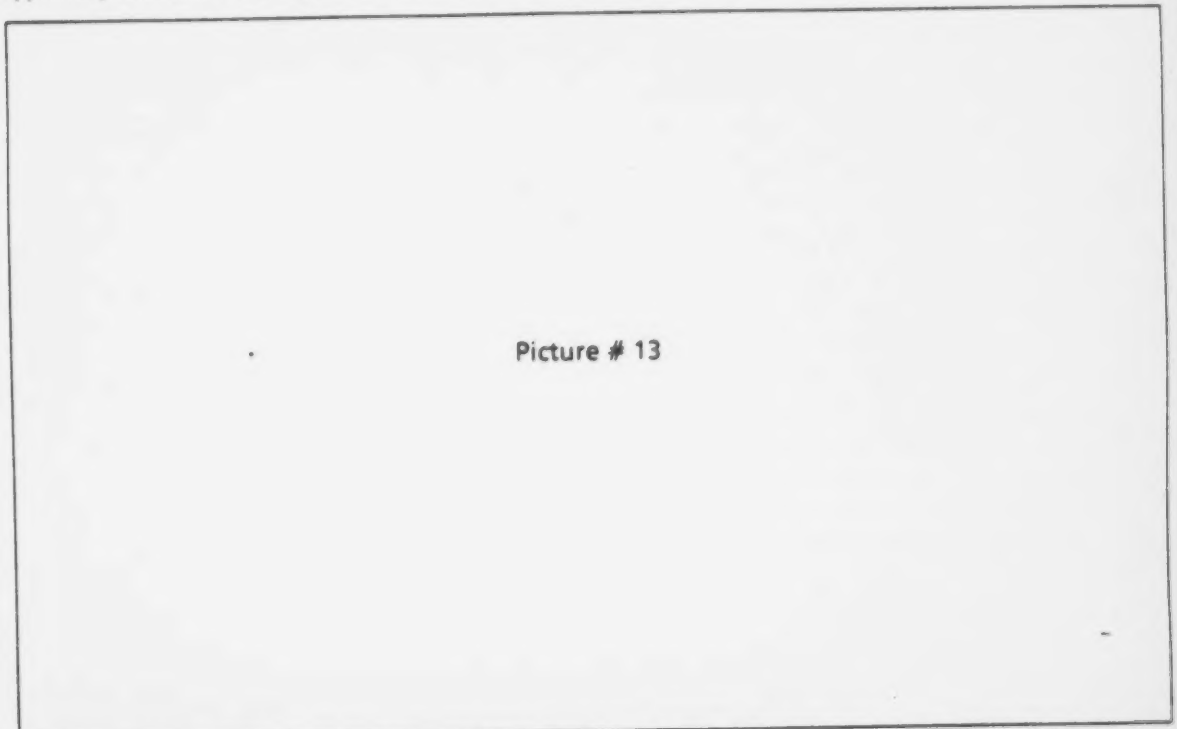
Direct appeals are those cases in which the law allows an appeal from a decision of the trial court. These are cases over which the two intermediate appellate courts do not have appellate jurisdiction, such as, cases in which the amount in controversy is over $10,000 or cases in which equitable relief is at issue, other than domestic relations cases.

Petitions for writ of certiorari are requests for the Supreme Court to review a decision rendered by one of the intermediate appellate courts. Review of these cases by the Court is discretionary.

A third general category of cases reviewed by the Alabama Supreme Court includes miscellaneous matters and extraordinary writs, such as, petitions for writ of mandamus, petitions for writ of prohibition, and petitions to sit for the Alabama State Bar examination.

The processing of a case at the appellate level proceeds in stages. Once an appeal or petition is filed with the Supreme Court, it is "pending" until a decision is rendered by the Supreme Court. A case is "submitted" only after the record is received and the issues are briefed by the parties. Thus, a presubmitted case or a case referred to as "prior to submission" is one in which a notice of appeal or petition for review has been filed but the Court is awaiting completion of the requisite paperwork. Cases "under submission" are cases awaiting decision by the Court.

As will be noted, some cases are disposed or terminated prior to submission. Reasons for such are dismissal for mootness, dismissal on motion of the parties because they have entered into a settlement



SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA. First row, left to right—Justice Janie L. Shores; Justice A. Hugh Maddox; Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby; Justice Reneau P. Almon; Justice Oscar W. Adams. Second row, left to right—Justice Mark Kennedy; Justice Gorman Houston; Justice Henry B. Steagall II; Justice Kenneth F. Ingram

Alabama Supreme Court
Cases Docketed and Disposed
October 1, 1990 - September 30, 1991

Cases Docketed		
Cases Carried Forward, FY 1990		783
New Cases:		
Direct Appeals	893	
Petitions for Writ of Certiorari	823	
Extraordinary Writs	107	
Miscellaneous Dockets	195	
Certified Questions	7	
Advisory Opinions	3	
Total New Cases		2,028
TOTAL CASES PENDING BEFORE THE COURT		2,811

Cases Disposed		
Written Opinions:		
Direct Appeals	690	
Petitions for Writ of Certiorari	126	
Extraordinary Writs, Certified Questions, and Advisory Opinions	45	
Total Cases Disposed with Written Opinions		861*
Without Opinions:		
Direct Appeals	15	
Petitions for Writ of Certiorari	586	
Extraordinary Writs	4	
Total Without Opinions		605
Dispositions by Court on Miscellaneous Dockets and Dispositions by Clerk's Office		532
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED		1,998
Cases Carried Forward to Next Term		813

*As of FY 1991, a case in which an opinion has been issued is considered disposed when the certificate of judgment is issued. This is a change from past years in which a case was counted as disposed when the decision was announced. For comparison purposes with FY 1990, 775 decisions with written opinions were announced in FY 1991.

agreement, dismissal for failure of the appellant to prosecute the appeal, or dismissal for failure to substantially comply with the appellate rules.

Petitions for writ of certiorari and appeals differ in the manner in which they are processed by the Supreme Court. A petition may be disposed prior to submission on motion of the parties or stricken for failure to substantially comply with the Alabama Rules of Appellate Procedure. If the petition is not disposed prior to submission, it is "preliminarily submitted." At this juncture, the Supreme Court reviews and determines whether it will hear the case. If the Supreme Court decides not to proceed further, the writ is denied at this point. If the Supreme Court agrees to hear the matter, the writ is granted and the case is submitted. Once the writ is granted, however, counsel are allowed to submit additional briefs on the issue(s).

Court Organization. To accelerate the decision-making process, the Supreme Court has traditionally been divided into two divisions with the chief justice sitting on each panel. Agreement by all five members in a division on the disposition of a case amounts to concurrence of a majority of the Court. However, if the five members do not agree on the disposition of a particular case, it must be submitted to the entire Court for consideration. The Court's internal rules require consideration by the full court in other instances; e.g., petitions for certiorari involving the death penalty; cases declaring an act of the legislature unconstitutional; advisory opinions to the governor or the legislature; utility rate cases appealed from the Alabama Public Service Commission; opinions overruling a prior decision of the courts; and final decisions on certiorari in instances where the Court of Criminal Appeals or the Court of Civil Appeals will be reversed.

Alabama Supreme Court
Filings and Dispositions
FY 1987 - FY 1991

	FY1987	FY1988	FY1989	FY1990	FY1991	CHANGE FY1990 – FY 1991		CHANGE FY1987 – FY1991	
Cases Carried Over From Prior Year	745	748	745	735	783	48	6.5%	38	5.1%
New Filings	1,674	1,594	1,714	1,865	2,028	163	8.7%	354	21.1%
Total Caseload	2,419	2,342	2,459	2,600	2,811	211	8.1%	392	16.2%
Cases Disposed	1,671	1,597	1,724	1,817	1,998	181	10.0%	327	19.6%
Cases Carried Over To Next Year	748	745	735	783	813	30	3.8%	65	8.7%

The majority of the tables relating to supreme court cases contain data on submitted and preliminarily submitted cases disposed during FY 1991. A case is considered "disposed" by the supreme court when, prior to submission, an order of dismissal is issued or, after submission, a certificate of judgment is issued.

An examination of the total number of cases disposed by the Alabama Supreme Court during FY 1991 reflects that 967, or 48.4 percent, were direct appeals; 823, or 41.2 percent, were petitions for writ of certiorari; and 208, or 10.4 percent, were miscellaneous writs and petitions. See Table I.

Table I
Dispositions of the Alabama Supreme Court
(Includes Dispositions Prior to Submission and After Submission)
Fiscal Year 1991

TYPE OF CASE	PRIOR TO SUBMISSION	SUBMITTED	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	PERCENTAGE OF DISPOSITIONS
Direct Appeals	262	705	967	48.4
Petitions for Writ of Certiorari	111	712	823	41.2
Miscellaneous Cases	159	49	208	10.4
TOTAL	532	1,466	1,998	

A case is submitted only after the record is received and the issues are briefed by the parties and, in the event oral argument is granted, after the argument is presented. Of the 1,998 cases disposed this year, 532 cases were disposed prior to submission, leaving 1,466 cases submitted to the Supreme Court. Of the submitted cases, 37.3 percent, or 547 cases, involved criminal issues with 1.8 percent, or 27, of the total cases submitted, being capital cases with a sentence of death or life without parole for both original and post-conviction review. Tort and wrongful death cases comprised 24.3 percent, or 357, of the cases, and 8.3 percent, or 122, were contract cases in the submitted cases received. Of the disposed submitted cases, 7 percent, or 101, were cases involving equitable or non-damage issues. For a complete breakdown of the case category of disposed submitted cases, see Table II on next page.

Table II
Case Categories of Disposed Submitted Cases
Fiscal Year 1991

CATEGORY OF CASES	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Criminal (Non-Capital)	547	37.3
Torts	304	20.7
Contracts	122	8.3
Equitable and Non-Damage Actions	101	7.0
Real Property	71	4.8
Wrongful Death Actions	53	3.6
Domestic Relations Cases	50	3.4
Administrative Agency Cases	34	2.3
Probate Court Proceedings	30	2.0
Criminal/ Capital Cases (Sentence of death and life without parole) (original appeals and post-conviction)	27	1.8
Workmen's Compensation Cases	14	1.0
Special Right of Appeal (i.e., appeal from an interlocutory order involving an injunction, appeal from an interlocutory order determining a right of public office, etc.)	13	0.9
Bar Proceedings	10	0.7
Fiduciary Duties/ Breach of	10	0.7
Termination of Parental Rights	7	0.5
Attorneys Fees	6	0.4
Personal Property Cases	6	0.4
Other (Miscellaneous Categories)	61	4.2
TOTAL	1,466	

Of the submitted cases disposed by the Court, 50 percent, or 733 cases, were direct appeals from decisions of circuit courts; 38.8 percent, or 568, of the submitted cases required review of a decision of the Court of Criminal Appeals; and 10 percent, or 146 cases, required review of a decision of the Court of Civil Appeals. Other sources of cases reviewed by the Alabama Supreme Court were from the Alabama State Bar Disciplinary Commission, probate courts, and questions pertaining to Alabama law presented by a federal court. See Table III.

Affirmances/Writ Denials. Of the 705 direct appeals disposed on the merits, 66.4 percent, or 468 appeals, were affirmed. Of the 712 petitions for writ of certiorari which were submitted and preliminarily submitted, the decision of the lower appellate court was upheld in 90 percent, or 641, of the cases. The dispositions of the 49 miscellaneous cases are explained in a later section.

Reversals. Of the 1,466 cases submitted to the Supreme Court, 276 were reversed. Of those, 158, or 57.2 percent, were reversed on issues of law or procedure. To fall within the procedural and rule of law category, the case, or a part thereof, would have been reversed based upon this Court's construction of case law, constitutional interpretation, interpretation of a rule, interpretation of a statute, or analysis of jurisdictional, statute of limitations, or venue problems. Of the remaining cases reversed, 72, or 26.1 percent, were reversed based on sufficiency of the evidence errors; 6.5 percent, or 18, due to admission or exclusion of evidence errors; 2.9 percent, or 8, were reversed because of inconsistent judgments; 2.9 percent, or 8, were reversed for error in instruction of the jury; and 0.4 percent, or 1, was reversed due to federal preemption. See Table IV.

Table III
Origin of Disposed Submitted Cases
Fiscal Year 1991

COURT OF ORIGIN	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Circuit Court	733	50.0
Court of Criminal Appeals	568	38.8
Court of Civil Appeals	146	10.0
Bar Disciplinary Commission	8	0.5
Federal Court	6	0.4
Probate Court	5	0.3
TOTAL	1,466	

Table IV
Reason for Reversal in Reversed Cases
Fiscal Year 1991

REASON FOR REVERSAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Rule of Law & Procedure	158	57.2
Sufficiency of the Evidence	72	26.1
Admission/ Exclusion of Evidence	18	6.5
Inconsistent Judgments	8	2.9
Jury Instruction	8	2.9
Presemption	1	0.4
Other	11	4.0
TOTAL	276	

Direct Appeals Disposed. The total number of direct appeals disposed this year was 967. Of the total number of appeals disposed, 27.1 percent, or 262 appeals, were disposed prior to submission and 72.9 percent, or 705 appeals, were submitted to the Supreme Court for consideration. Reasons for an appeal being disposed prior to submission include dismissal for mootness, dismissal on motion of the parties, and dismissal for failure to substantially comply with the appellate rules. Of the direct appeals submitted, all were disposed on the merits with 66.4 percent, or 468, of the appeals submitted affirmed; 20.6 percent, or 145, of the appeals submitted were reversed and remanded; 0.9 percent, or 6, appeals submitted were reversed and rendered; 0.7 percent, or 5, of the appeals submitted were affirmed in part and reversed in part; 6.7 percent, or 47, of the appeals submitted were affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded; 3.3 percent, or 23, of the appeals submitted were dismissed; 0.4 percent, or 3, of the appeals submitted were remanded only; and 1.0 percent, or 7, of the appeals submitted were reversed only. Of the direct appeals disposed on the merits, 97.9 percent, or 690, were disposed with written opinion, while 2.1 percent, or 15, were disposed on the merits without written opinions. See Table V on next page for the categories of civil direct appeals submitted to the Alabama Supreme Court.

Total Petitions for Writ of Certiorari Disposed. Petitions for writ of certiorari, both criminal and civil, comprised 41.2 percent of the Supreme Court's case load, or a total of 823 cases. Of the 823 petitions, 111, or 13.5 percent, were disposed prior to submission to the Supreme Court. A petition for writ of certiorari may have been disposed prior to submission on motion of the parties; it may have been stricken for failure to substantially comply with the appellate rules; or dismissed or strick-

Table V
Case Categories of Disposed Submitted Direct Appeals (Civil Only)
Fiscal Year 1991

CATEGORIES OF APPEALS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Torts	287	40.7
Contracts	108	15.3
Equitable and Non-Damage Actions	93	13.2
Real Property	66	9.4
Wrongful Death	50	7.1
Probate Court Proceedings	26	3.7
Special Right of Appeal	13	1.8
Fiduciaries/ Breach of Fiduciary Duty	8	1.1
Bar Proceedings	7	1.0
Personal Property	6	0.9
Statutes/ Other	5	0.7
Administrative Agency	4	0.6
Civil Rights Actions	4	0.6
Mechanic's & Materialmen's Liens	4	0.6
Other	24	3.3
TOTAL	705	

en for other procedural problems.

Of the 823 petitions for writ of certiorari filed, including both civil and criminal, 712, or 86.5 percent, were submitted or preliminarily submitted. Of the petitions submitted, 170, or 24 percent, were granted with 21 affirmed; 2 dismissed; 2 affirmed in part, reversed in part and remanded; 5 remanded; 2 reversed only; 59 reversed and remanded; 3 reversed and rendered. There were 76 writs quashed. The total number of writs denied was 542, or 76 percent, of the total number submitted or preliminarily submitted.

Criminal Petitions for Writ of Certiorari. Of the 823 petitions for writ of certiorari disposed, 667 stemmed from criminal cases. Of those, 99, or 14.8 percent, were disposed prior to submission, and 568, or 85.2 percent, were submitted or preliminarily submitted. Of the 568 petitions for writ of certiorari submitted, 122, or 21.4 percent, were granted with 17 affirmed; 2 dismissed; 2 affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded; 5 remanded only; 2 reversed only; 38 reversed and remanded; 3 reversed and rendered; and 53 quashed. Criminal petitions for writ of certiorari submitted were denied in 449 cases, or 78 percent. See Table VI for the categories of criminal petitions reviewed on submission or preliminary submission.

Civil Petitions for Writ of Certiorari. Of the 823 petitions for writ of certiorari disposed by the Alabama Supreme Court, 156 were civil in nature. Of the 156 civil peti-tions for writ of certiorari disposed, 12, or 7.6 percent, were disposed prior to submission due to procedural problems, mootness, etc., and 144, or 92.3 percent, were submitted. Of the total number submitted, 50, or 34.5 percent, were granted with 6 affirmed; 21 reversed and remanded; and 23 quashed. Civil certs were denied in 95 cases, or 65 percent. See Table VII.

Miscellaneous Cases Disposed. The miscellaneous case category includes petitions to sit for the Alabama State Bar examination, certified questions, petitions for permission to appeal, petitions for writ of mandamus, and so on. Of the total of 208 miscellaneous cases disposed, 49, or 24 percent, were submitted and 159, or 76 percent, were disposed prior to submission.

Miscellaneous cases are usually put before the Supreme Court weekly for consideration on its Miscellaneous Docket. In such a situation,

Table VI
Case Categories of Disposed Petitions for Writ of Certiorari in Criminal Cases
Fiscal Year 1991

CATEGORY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Criminal/ Public Health & Morals (Drug-Related Crimes) (§§13A-12-1 thru 13A-12-198)	133	23.4
Criminal/ Homicide (§§13A-6-1 thru 13A-6-4)	83	14.6
Criminal/ Theft (§§13A-8-1 thru 13A-8-86)	82	14.4
Criminal/ Sexual Offenses (§§13A-6-60 thru 13A-6-70)	60	10.6
Criminal/ Post-Conviction Relief	44	7.8
Criminal/ Capital Case/ Death Penalty and Life Without Parole	26	4.5
Criminal/ Damage & Intrusion to Property (§§13A-7-1 thru 13A-7-61)	23	4.0
Criminal/ Assaults (§§13A-6-20 thru 13A-6-25)	18	3.2
Criminal/ DUI	16	2.8
Criminal/ Revocation of Probation	13	2.3
Criminal/ Transfer of Juvenile for Prosecution as an Adult	7	1.2
Criminal/ Forgery & Fraudulent Practices (§§13A-9-1 thru 13A-9-52)	6	1.1
Other	57	10.1
TOTAL	568	

the entire Court considers emergency petitions, petitions for permission to appeal, petitions for writ of mandamus or other extraordinary writs, to determine whether to allow the case to proceed by allowing permission to appeal or allowing answer and briefs in a mandamus petition. If the Supreme Court allows the case to proceed, it is submitted and, when disposed, disposed on the merits. Of the 49 cases disposed on their merits, 4 were dismissed, 6 certified questions from a federal court were answered, 24 writs were denied, 14 writs were granted, and 1 writ was quashed. Of the 49 cases disposed on the merits, 45 were rendered with opinion. If the Supreme Court declines to proceed further with a case, it is not submitted. For instance, if a petition for permission to appeal was filed and the Supreme Court declined permission to appeal, that case was not submitted and is counted in the category of cases decided prior to submission.

Time Standards Adopted and Implemented by The Appellate Courts. In an effort to reduce delay in the appellate courts, in 1989, the Supreme Court, by order, set as a goal for the state's three appellate courts the release of an opinion within 280 days of the filing of the notice of appeal in direct appeal cases.

Since 1989, to further the effort of delay reduction, the Supreme Court instituted an expanded case-management program. The justices now receive monthly reports on the status of pending cases, weekly information relating to time standard goals on all disposed appeals, and general case information on disposed cases. The clerk's office monitors pending and disposed cases to determine and reduce sources of delay prior to submission. The case-management program has resulted in appeals being processed more rapidly. This year the average direct appeal took only 275 days, well within the goal set for the Supreme Court. See Table VIII.

Table VII
Case Categories of Disposed Petitions for Writ of Certiorari in Civil Cases
(Submissions and Preliminary Submissions)
Fiscal Year 1991

CATEGORY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Domestic Relations	48	33.3
Administrative Agency	26	18.1
Workmen's Compensation	14	9.7
Torts	10	6.9
Contracts	9	6.3
Termination of Parental Rights	7	4.9
Other	6	4.2
Zoning	5	3.5
Equitable & Non-Damage Actions	4	2.8
Real Property	4	2.8
Attorney's Fees	3	2.0
Probate Court Proceedings	3	2.0
Paternity	2	1.4
Civil Rights Actions Against Individuals	1	0.7
Statutes/Constitutionality of Local Acts or State Statutes	1	0.7
Tax Lien	1	0.7
TOTAL	144	

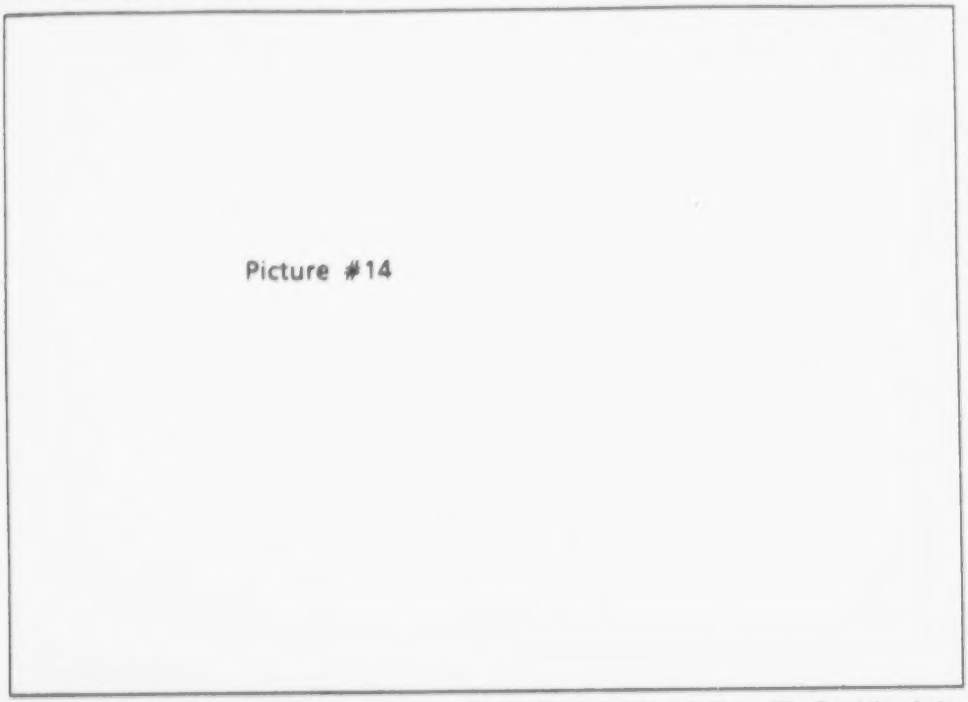
Table VIII
Time Standards in Direct Appeals in the Alabama Supreme Court
Fiscal Year 1991

Types of Appeals Monitored	Total Cases		Cases Meeting The 280 Day Time Standard		Days Between Notice of Appeal and Delivery to Justice (S.Ct. Clerk's Office)		Days Charged to Justice Who Worked on Case		Total Days Spent on Appeal	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median
Cases With Oral Argument	44	6.5	17	39.0	183	149	167	141	350	335
Cases With O/A Denied	336	49.0	195	58.0	161	153	119	101	281	267
Cases With No O/A Requested	304	44.5	205	67.0	160	141	99	87	258	249
All Cases	684		417	61.0	163	145	114	95	275	261

Court of Criminal Appeals

The Court of Criminal Appeals is a five-judge court having exclusive appellate jurisdiction of all criminal cases, including all post-conviction writs arising therefrom. The Court has authority to issue remedial writs necessary to give it general superintendence and control over all trial courts exercising jurisdiction in criminal proceedings. Judgments of the Court of Criminal Appeals may be reviewed by the state Supreme Court.

During the 1991 Fiscal Year, the Court of Criminal Appeals had a total case load of 3,534 cases, of which 1,953 were new filings. For a five-year comparison of filings and dispositions by the Court, refer to the accompanying table of filings and dispositions by the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals. Although filings for the year were down slightly from the prior year, they were still up by more than 15 percent from the filings five years earlier.



COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS. First row, left to right—Judge John C. Tyson III; Presiding Judge John M Paterson; Judge William M. Bowen, Jr.; Second row, left to right—Judge Sam Taylor; Judge Henry W. McMillan, Jr.

FY 1991 was by far the most productive year in the Court's history. This is the first term that the Court of Criminal Appeals has ever disposed of more than 2,000 cases in a single year. In this year, the Court disposed of 2,138 cases which exceeded by 211 cases the Court's next highest number of dispositions in a single year.

Of the cases concluded in this year, 428 were disposed by written opinion. In addition to the cases disposed by written opinion,

Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals
Filings and Dispositions
FY 1987 - FY 1991

	FY1987	FY1988	FY1989	FY1990	FY1991	CHANGE FY1990 – FY1991		CHANGE FY1987 – FY1991	
New Filings	1,695	1,784	2,132	2,043	1,953	-90	-4.4%	258	15.2%
Cases Disposed	1,819	1,774	1,927	1,823*	2,138*	313	17.2%	319	17.5%

* Actual Count of Pending Cases at the Beginning of FY 1991.

Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals
Cases Docketed and Disposed
October 1, 1990 - September 30, 1991

CASES DOCKETED		
Cases Carried Forward, FY 1990	1,581*	
New Cases	1,953	
Total Cases Pending Before the Court		3,534
CASES DISPOSED		
Written Opinions	428	
Without Written Opinions	1,710	
Total Cases Disposed		2,138
CASES CARRIED FORWARD TO NEXT TERM		1,396

*Actual Count of Pending Cases at the Beginning of FY 1991

Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals
Analysis of Dispositions
October 1, 1990 - September 30, 1991

APPEALS	Number of Appeal Dispositions	Percent of Appeal Dispositions
Affirmed	1,452	72.1
Reversed and Remanded	88	4.4
Reversed and Rendered	14	0.7
Affirmed in Part and Reversed in Part	4	0.2
Dismissed After Submission	118	5.8
Dismissed Prior to Submission	338	16.8
Total Appeals Disposed	2,014	
PETITIONS	**Number of Petition Dispositions**	**Percent of Petition Dispositions**
Denied	112	90.3
Granted	12	9.7
Total Petitions Disposed	124	
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	2,138	

Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals
Analysis of Case Load
Pending at End of FY 1991

	Number of Cases	Percent of Total Pending
Direct Appeals	1,064	76.2
Habeas/Mandamus	101	7.2
State Pretrial/Appeals	7	0.5
Rule 20/32	224	16.1
TOTAL PENDING	1,396	

another 105 opinions were written remanding cases to the trial courts for further action prior to final disposition, and written opinions were extended in 87 other cases, bringing the total number of opinions written by the Court to 620.

FY 1991 was also the first year that any single judge on the Court of Criminal Appeals disposed of more than 300 assigned cases; and, during this term, all five judges exceeded this number for an average of 316 dispositions of assigned cases per judge.

Assisting the Court during this term was retired Supreme Court Justice James H. Faulkner, who disposed of 134 specially assigned cases, 62 of which had written opinions.

The 2,138 dispositions by the Court of Criminal Appeals during this year represented a 15 percent increase in total dispositions over the previous year. There were 2,014 appeals and 124 petitions disposed; 1,452, or 72.1 percent, were affirmed; 88, or 4.4 percent, were reversed and remanded; 14, or 0.7 percent, were reversed and rendered; 4, or 0.2 percent, were affirmed in part and reversed in part; 118, or 5.8 percent, were dismissed after submission; and 338, or 16.8 percent, were dismissed prior to submission. For the petitions, 112 were denied and 12 were granted.

An analysis of the case load pending at the end of the fiscal year shows that, of the 1,396 cases, 1,064 are direct appeals; 101 are habeas or mandamus appeals; 7 are state pretrial appeals; and 224 are Rule 20/32 appeals. Indigent status has been granted to 75 percent of the appellants in these cases.

Because of the Court's exceptional productivity during this reporting period, the pending case load at the end of the year had 185 fewer cases than the pending case load at the end of the prior year.

Court of Civil Appeals

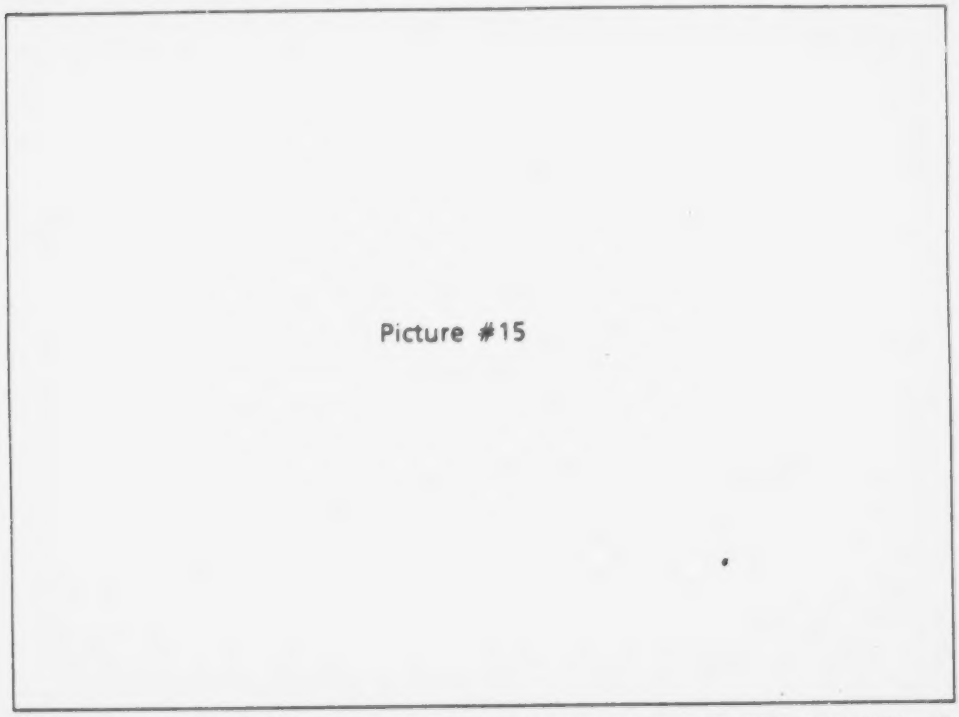
The Court of Civil Appeals, composed of a presiding judge and two associate judges, was created by the Alabama Legislature in 1969. The Court has original appellate jurisdiction in all civil appeals where the amount in controversy does not exceed $10,000, all appeals from administrative agencies other than the Alabama Public Service Commission, all appeals in workmen's compensation cases, and all appeals in domestic relations cases, including annulment, divorce, adoption, and child custody cases. All decisions of the Court are made en banc. Each judge is required to review each case submitted to the court.

For FY 1991, the Court of Civil Appeals reported a total case load of 1,096 cases. This figure includes 770 new filings and 326 cases which, at the close of the previous term, were either not ready for submission or on review to the Alabama Supreme Court.

The Court of Civil Appeals disposed of 673 cases. Of these cases, 451, or 67 percent, were decided with written opinions.

The Court of Civil Appeals maintained its unblemished record of being current each year since its inception in 1969. This was achieved even with a 13.3 percent increase in appeals. The court issued 451 opinions, up from 404 the prior year.

Case filings in FY 1991 increased by 119 cases, or 18.3 percent, over FY 1990. For the five-year period, FY 1987 - FY 1991, filings increased by 31.8 percent, or 186 cases.



COURT OF CIVIL APPEALS. Left to right—Judge Charles A Thigpen; Presiding Judge William E. Robertson; Judge Robert J. Russell

Alabama Court of Civil Appeals
Filings and Dispositions
FY 1987 - FY 1991

	FY1987	FY1988	FY1989	FY1990	FY1991	CHANGE FY 1990 — FY 1991		CHANGE FY 1987 — FY 1991	
Cases Carried Over From Prior Year	309	335	288	316	326	10	3.2%	57	21.2%
New Filings	584	529	556	651	770	119	18.3%	186	31.8%
Total Case Load	853	864	844	967	1096	129	13.3%	243	28.5%
Cases Disposed	518	576	528	641	673	32	5.0%	155	29.9%
Cases Carried Over to Next Year	335	288	316	326	423	97	29.8%	88	26.3%

Alabama Court of Civil Appeals
Cases Docketed and Disposed
October 1, 1990 - September 30, 1991

CASES DOCKETED		
Cases Carried Forward From FY 1990	326	
New Cases	770	
Total Cases Pending Before the Court		1,096
CASES DISPOSED		
Written Opinions	451	
Without Written Opinions	222	
Total Cases Disposed		673
CASES CARRIED FORWARD TO NEXT TERM		423

Alabama Court of Civil Appeals
Types of Litigation Disposed With Written Opinions
Fiscal Year 1991

TYPES OF LITIGATION	Number of Opinions	Percentage of Written Opinions	Percentage Affirmance
Administrative Agency	50	11.1	78.0
Child Custody, Adoption, etc.	78	17.3	87.9
Damage, Contract, etc.	88	19.5	84.1
Divorce	119	26.4	77.3
Juvenile	43	9.5	74.4
Teacher Tenure	15	3.3	73.3
Workmen's Compensation	36	8.0	77.8
Other	22	4.9	77.3
TOTAL	451		

Alabama Court of Civil Appeals
Types of Dispositions
Fiscal Year 1991

WRITTEN OPINIONS

	Number of Cases	Percent of Total Written Opinions
Affirmed	299	66.3
Reversed	78	17.3
Affirmed in Part/Reversed in Part	39	8.6
Disposed by Dismissal or Extraordinary Relief Granted or Denied	35	7.8
TOTAL	451	

Note: 98.5 percent submitted on briefs;
1.5 percent orally argued

WITHOUT OPINIONS

	Number of Cases	Percent of Other Dispositions
Dismissed on Motion of Appellant	56	25.2
Dismissed for Failure to Prosecute	36	16.2
Dismissed on Appellee's Motion	28	12.6
Other, i.e., Untimely Filing, Moot, Dismissal on Party's Motion	65	29.3
Transfer to Supreme Court for Lack of Jurisdiction	37	16.7
TOTAL	223	

Trial Courts

The Alabama trial courts consist of a court of general jurisdiction known as the circuit court, a court of limited jurisdiction known as the district court, a probate court, and such municipal courts as may be established.

Circuit Court

The circuit court is the state's trial court of general jurisdiction. The 67 counties in Alabama are divided into 40 judicial circuits which are composed of one to five counties.

There are 124 circuit judges, and each circuit has from 1 to 24 resident circuit judges. By law, circuit court is held in every county in the state. The circuit court jurisdiction, generally, is as follows:

Civil- Exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions in which the matter in controversy exceeds $5,000 and original jurisdiction concurrent with the district court in civil actions in which the matter in controversy exceeds $1,500 exclusive of interest and cost.

Criminal - Exclusive original jurisdiction of all felony prosecutions and/or misdemeanors or ordinance violations which are lesser included offenses within a felony charge or which arise from the same incident as a felony charge, except that the district court has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court to receive pleas of guilty in felony cases not punishable by sentence of death.

Juvenile - Original concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in proceedings involving the following: children alleged to be delinquent, dependent, or in need of supervision; traffic offenses transferred to juvenile court; determining custody or appointing legal custodian or guardian of a child who is otherwise before the court, removal of disability of non-age; interstate compact on juveniles; commitment of mentally ill or retarded children; adoption, when such proceedings are removed from probate court; and termination of parental rights.

Appellate - Appellate jurisdiction of civil, criminal, and juvenile cases in district court and prosecutions for ordinance violations in municipal court, except in cases in which direct appeal to the appellate courts is provided by law or rule. Appeals to the circuit court are tried de novo, with or without a jury, as provided by law.

The Alabama circuit courts reported record case filings of 164,770 in FY 1991. Case filings increased 10,415, or 6.7 percent, from FY 1990 and 21,557, or 15.1 percent, from FY 1987. During FY 1991, total filings increased in 32 of the state's 40 judicial circuits. The largest increase was reported in the 13th Circuit (Mobile County) with 4,406 additional filings, a 23.8 percent increase. The 29th Circuit (Talledega County) reported the largest decrease in circuit court filings - 244, or 9.8 percent.

All circuit court jurisdictions, with the exception of juvenile, reported increased filings during FY 1991. The most significant increase, however, was in the criminal jurisdiction. Criminal filings increased by 5,837 cases, or 13.3 percent. Criminal filings increased in 28 circuits. The largest increase was reported in the 13th Circuit (Mobile County) with an increase of 1,836 criminal filings, or 47.5 percent. The largest decrease in criminal cases was reported in the 29th Circuit (Talledega County), with a decrease of 264 criminal cases, or 33.3 percent. Civil filings increased by 2,0[illegible] cases, or 4.8 percent, in FY 19[illegible]. Increased civil filings were reported in 32 of the 40 circuits. The 15th Circuit (Montgomery County) reported the largest increase in civil filings, 266 cases,or 10.1 percent. The largest decrease was reported in the 16th Circuit (Etowah County) with a decrease of 105 cases, or 7.8 percent.

Domestic relations filings increased during FY 1991 by a total of 1,943 cases, or 4.4 percent. Increased domestic relations filings were reported in 30 circuits. The largest increase was reported in the 8th Circuit (Morgan County) with an increase of 289 cases, or 23.1 percent. The largest decrease was reported in the 23rd Circuit (Madison County) with 110, or 4.2 percent, fewer filings.

Juvenile was the only jurisdiction in the circuit court to report reduced filings, with a decrease of 286 cases, or 1.8 percent. Seven of the state's judicial circuits reported juvenile filings at the circuit court level. Only two of these circuits reported increased filings. The largest increase in juvenile filings was reported in the 13th Circuit (Mobile County) with an increase of 1,113 cases, or 28.7 percent. The largest decrease in juvenile filings was reported in the Birmingham Division of the 10th Circuit (Jefferson County) with 726, or 15.2 percent, fewer cases. One jurisdictional change was reported in FY 1991. Juvenile jurisdiction in Sumter County, which is located in the 17th Circuit, was transferred from the circuit to district court.

Juvenile child support filings increased by 917 cases, or 11.5 percent, in FY 1991. Six circuits reported child support filings at the circuit court level. Five of these circuits reported increased filings. he largest increase in filings was reported in the 13th Circuit (Mobile County) with an increase of 1,017 cases, or 54.7 percent. The 15th Circuit (Montgomery County) reported the only decrease in circuit court child support filings, 156 cases, or 7.2 percent. During FY 1991, child support filings previously re-

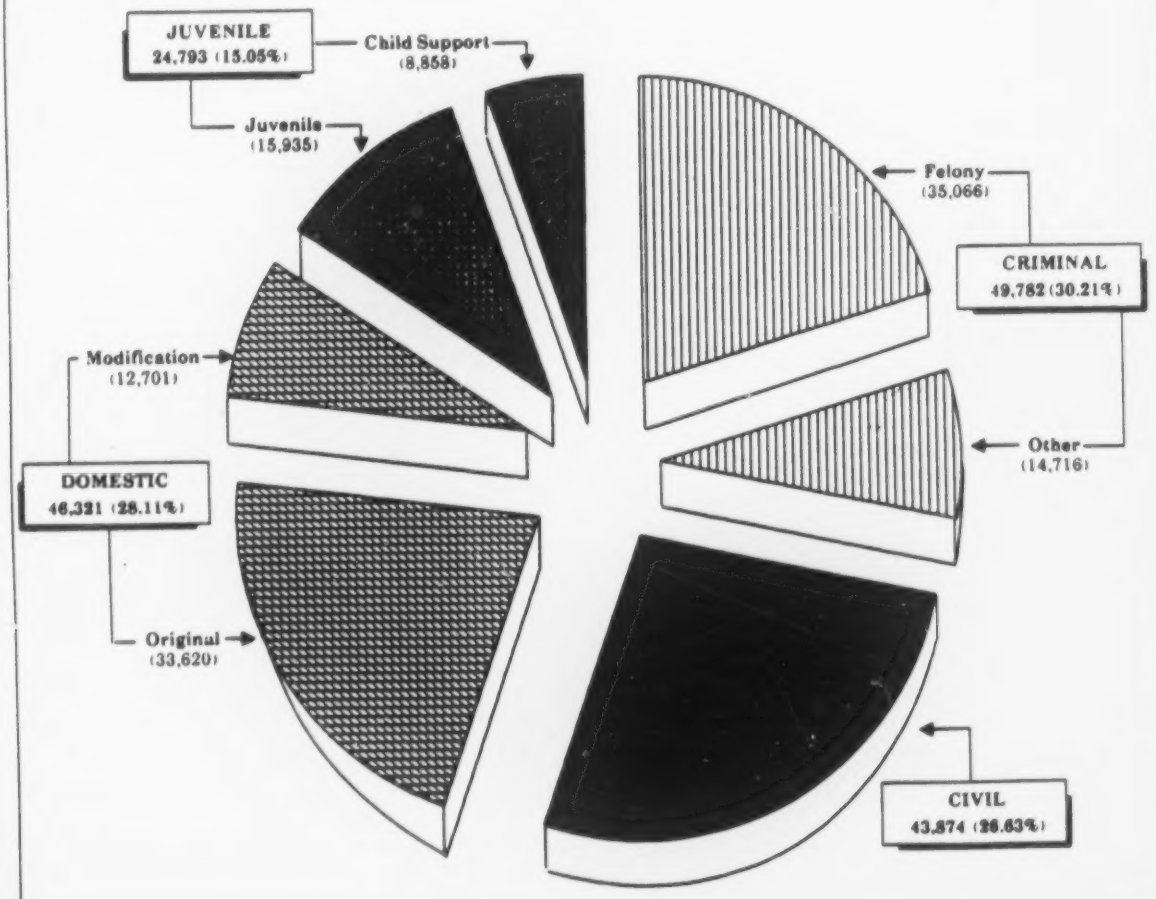
ported in the circuit court were transferred to the district court in the 14th, 17th, and 25th circuits.

Circuit court dispositions also reached record highs in FY 1991, increasing by 7,744 cases, or 5.0 percent, over the previous year. Increased dispositions were reported in all case jurisdictions except for juvenile child support cases. Only 17 of the state's 40 judicial circuits reported decreased dispositions. The largest decrease in dispositions occurred in the 29th Circuit (Talledega County) with 725, or 24.8 percent, fewer dispositions. The largest increase in dispositions was reported by the 10th Circuit (Jefferson County) with 3,895, or 11.9 percent, additional dispositions. The increased dispositions in the 10th Circuit can be attributed to a 23.0 percent and a 23.4 percent increase in civil and criminal dispositions, respectively. A significant portion of the civil disposition increase can be attributed to a 16.1 percent increase in civil dispositions in the Birmingham Division as a result of implementation of the differential case management plan.

Case filings and disposition trends for the five-year period, FY 1987 through FY 1991, are presented on the accompanying circuit court statistical table. As shown, over the five-year period, total circuit court filings have increased by 21,557 cases, or 15.1 percent.

The largest increase in the number of cases filed during the five-

Circuit Court
FY 1991
Total Filings - 164,770



Circuit Court
Filings and Dispositions
FY 1987 - FY 1991

FILINGS

	FY1987	FY1988	FY1989	FY1990	FY1991	Change FY1990 — FY1991		Change FY1987 — FY1991	
CRIMINAL	34,125	34,161	41,462	43,945	49,782	5,837	13.3%	15,657	45.9%
Felony				31,807	35,066	3,259	10.2%	---	---
Other				12,138	14,716	2,578	21.2%	---	---
CIVIL	37,050	35,876	39,915	41,870	43,874	2,004	4.8%	6,824	18.4%
DOMESTIC	47,279	44,805	44,043	44,378	46,321	1,943	4.4%	- 958	- 2.0%
Original				33,019	33,620	601	1.8%	---	---
Modification				11,359	12,701	1,342	11.8%	---	---
JUVENILE	24,759	27,873	26,655	24,162	24,793	631	2.6%	34	0.1%
Juvenile				16,221	15,935	- 286	- 1.8%	---	---
Child Support				7,941	8,858	917	11.5%	---	---
TOTAL	143,213	142,715	152,075	154,355	164,770	10,415	6.7%	21,557	15.1%

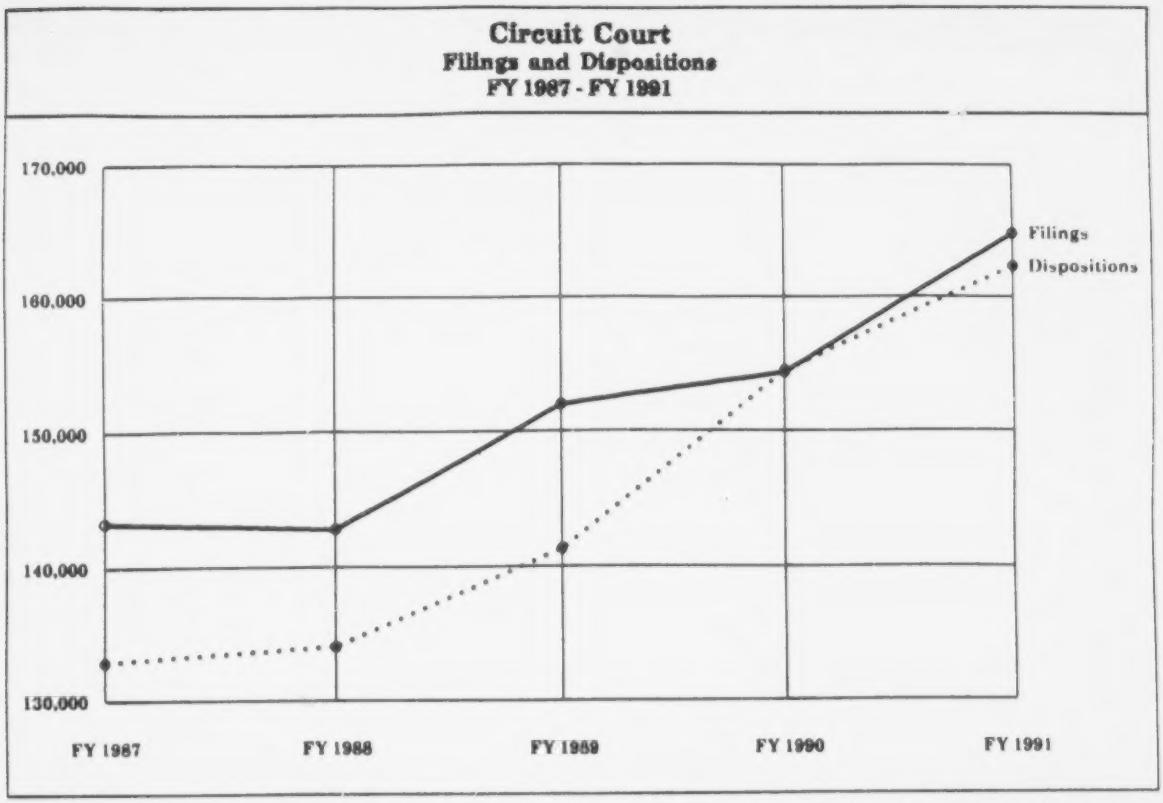
DISPOSITIONS

	FY1987	FY1988	FY1989	FY1990	FY1991	Change FY1990 — FY1991		Change FY1987 — FY1991	
CRIMINAL	32,262	31,410	37,888	42,687	46,633	3,946	9.2%	14,371	44.5%
Felony				31,534	32,950	1,416	4.5%	---	---
Other				11,153	13,683	2,530	22.7%	---	---
CIVIL	34,329	35,773	37,400	44,125	46,169	2,044	4.6%	11,840	34.5%
DOMESTIC	46,562	44,926	43,306	44,299	45,258	959	2.2%	- 1,304	- 2.8%
Original				32,811	33,315	504	1.5%	---	---
Modification				11,488	11,943	455	4.0%	---	---
JUVENILE	19,741	21,854	22,745	23,495	24,290	795	3.4%	4,549	23.0%
Juvenile				14,119	15,941	1,822	12.9%	---	---
Child Support				9,376	8,349	- 1,027	- 11.0%	---	---
TOTAL	132,894	133,963	141,338	154,606	162,350	7,744	5.0%	29,456	22.2%

year period was in the criminal jurisdiction where filings increased by 15,657 cases, or 45.9 percent. The second largest increase was reported in the civil jurisdiction with an increase of 6,824 cases, or 18.4 percent. During this five-year period, combined juvenile and child support cases filed in the circuit court increased by only 34 cases. Domestic relations was the only jurisdiction of circuit court in which filings decreased over the five-year period. There were 958 fewer domestic relations cases filed in FY 1991 than in FY 1987; this represents a decrease of 2.0 percent.

Only three circuits reported decreased filings for the five-year period. The 7th Circuit (Calhoun and Cleburne counties) reported the largest decrease in filings of 485 cases, or 7.5 percent. The 13th Circuit (Mobile County) reported the largest increase in filings with an additional 2,346 filings, or an 11.4 percent increase.

During the five-year period, FY 1987 through FY 1991, dispositions in the circuit court increased at a slightly higher rate than filings (29,456 cases, or 22.2 percent). Only five circuits reported decreased dis-



positions. The largest decrease was reported in the 8th Circuit (Morgan County) with a decrease of 419 cases, or 13.7 percent. The largest increase in dispositions was reported in the 10th Circuit (Jefferson County) where dispositions increased by 9,643 cases, or 35.8 percent. Again, the increase in dispositions in Jefferson County can be partially attributed to a significant increase (6,024 cases, or 74.5 percent) in civil dispositions in the Birmingham division as a result of the implementation of the differential case management plan. Criminal dispositions had the highest increase with 14,371 additional cases disposed, or 44.5 percent. Civil case dispositions increased by 11,840 cases, or 34.5 percent. The combined juvenile and child support jurisdiction also showed a significant increase of 4,549 dispositions, or 23.0 percent. Only domestic relations case dispositions showed a decrease with 1,304 fewer cases disposed in FY 1991 than in FY 1987. This represents a decrease of 2.8 percent.

During this fiscal year, only 10 of the state's 40 circuits reported disposing more cases than were filed, thereby reducing pending caseloads.

Circuit Court Filings. The chart of Circuit Court Filings shows the four jurisdictions of the court and the number of cases filed within each of those jurisdictions and the total number of cases filed for each fiscal year from FY 1978 through FY 1991.

The four jurisdictions have shifted slightly in their share of the total number of circuit case filings. Domestic relations case filings have dropped from 41.3 percent of the total filings in FY 1978 to 28.1 percent of the total filings in FY 1991. On the other hand, criminal case filings have increased from 24.3 percent in FY 1978 to a 30.2 percent share in FY 1991. The share of civil case filings has varied only 3.4 percent while the juvenile case filings' share has varied by 6.7 percentage points.

Criminal case filings were the least in number in FY 1978 when they totaled 24,143 and represented 24.3 percent of the total filings. The 49,782 criminal case filings in FY 1991 are the most in any single year and, at 30.2 percent, are its greatest share of the total filings.

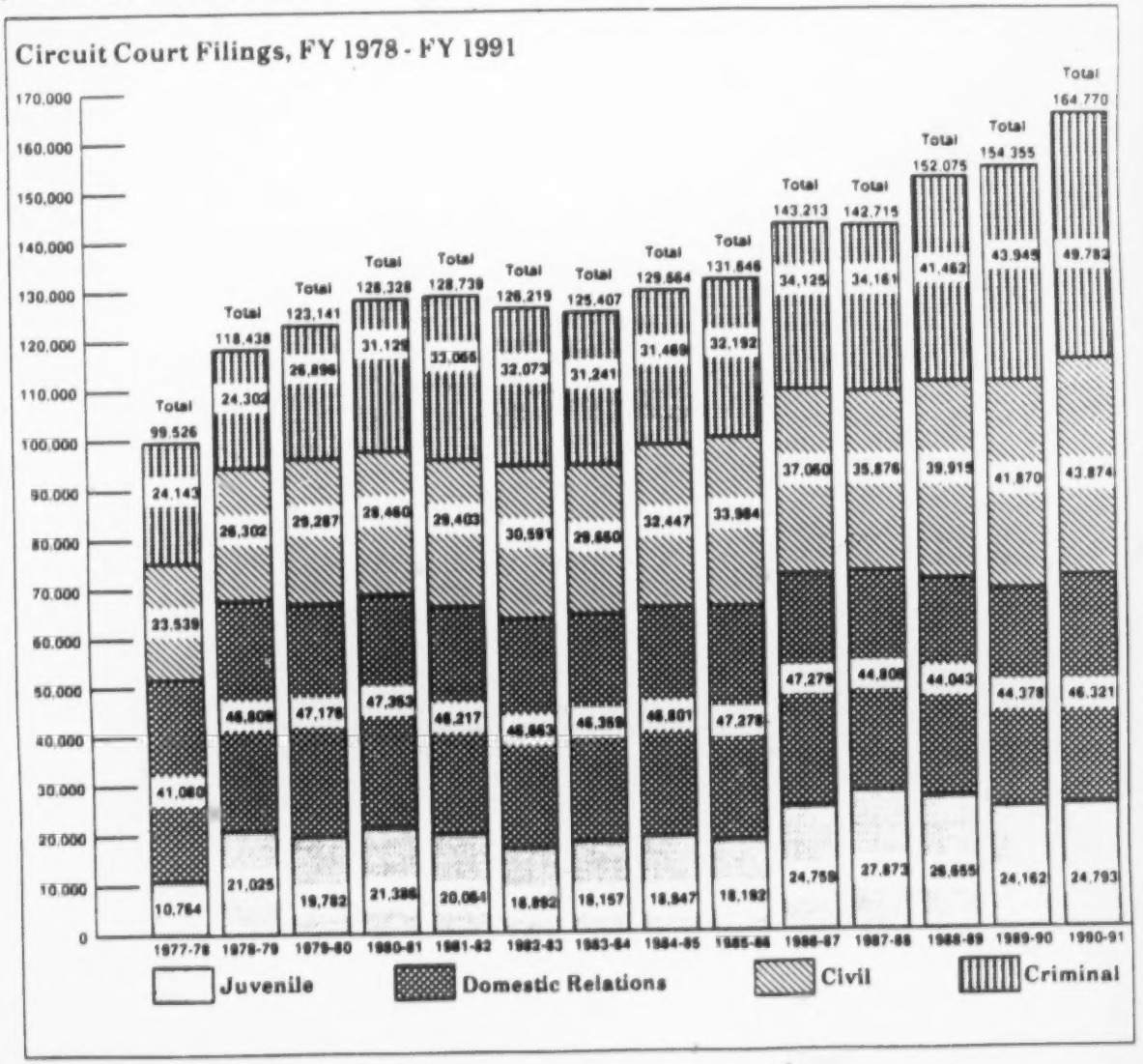
FY 1991 also had the most circuit civil cases filed with 43,874 cases and the greatest share of total filings at 26.6 percent for circuit civil cases. The least number of circuit civil cases was filed in FY 1978 with 23,539 filings which represented 23.7 percent of the total

filings for that year.

After FY 1978 when 41,080 domestic relations cases were filed, filings in that type case have ranged to a high of 47,353 cases in FY 1981 to a second low of 44,043 in FY 1989. In FY 1978, domestic relations cases represented 41.3 percent of the total circuit filings; however, since FY 1989, these cases have comprised 28.9 percent of the total filings. In FY 1991, domestic relations cases represented only 28.1 percent of the total circuit filings.

In juvenile case filings, the dramatic increase can be partially attributed to changing the juvenile age from 16 years to 18 years, effective January 1, 1978. Also, part of the variations in the numbers of juvenile case filings may be attributed to juvenile jurisdiction being changed from district court to circuit court in some circuits. The greatest number of circuit juvenile cases occurred in FY 1988 when 27,873 cases were filed. This represented 19.5 percent of the cases filed in circuit court that year.

Circuit Court Dispositions. The chart of Circuit Court Case Dispositions shows a dramatic increase in the number of cases disposed in each of the la three fiscal years. Dispositions increased by 7,375 cases from FY 1988 to FY 1989; by 13,268 cases from FY 1989 to FY 1990; and by 7,744 cases from FY 1990 to FY 1991. The concerted effort to dispose of cases in a timely fashion is evidenced in the last



three years' results.

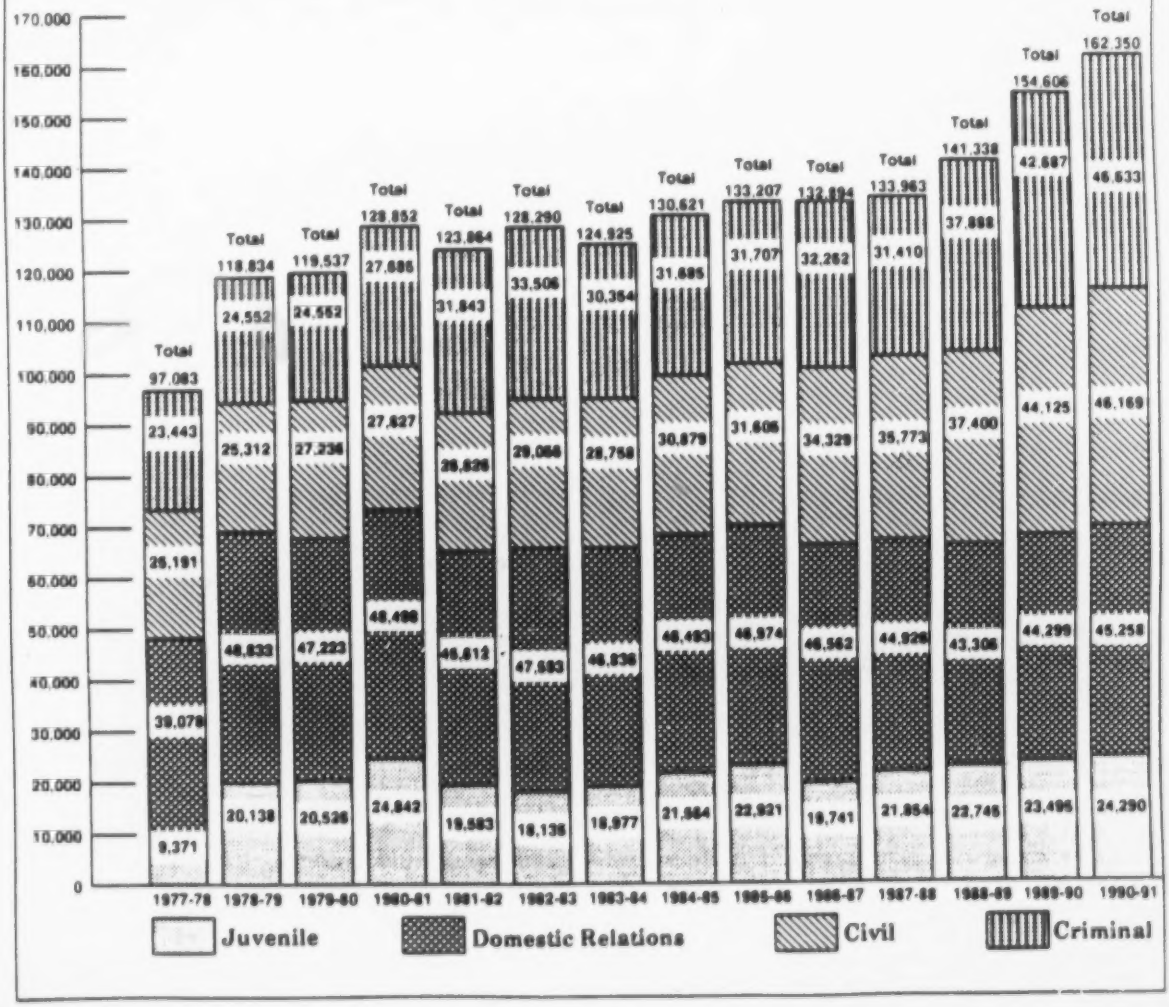
Circuit criminal case dispositions have represented about 25 percent of the total cases disposed. In FY 1991, the 46,633 criminal case dispositions represented 28.7 percent of the total. This was also the greatest number of criminal cases ever disposed. Those numbers have risen steadily since FY 1989 when there were 37,888 criminal case dispositions, to FY 1990 when there were 42,687, to FY 1991 with 46,633 dispositions.

Circuit civil case dispositions ranged between 25,000 and 27,000 from FY 1978 through FY 1982, from 29,000 to 31,000 from FY 1983 through FY 1986. Civil case dispositions have steadily increased over the last three fiscal years but not as dramatically.

Until FY 1991, domestic relations case dispositions have comprised the largest single jurisdiction percentage, ranging from a high of 41.8 percent in FY 1979 to the FY 1991 low of 27.9 percent. The greatest number of domestic relations cases were disposed in FY 1981 when 48,498 cases were disposed. In FY 1991, there were 45,258 domestic relations cases disposed, up slightly from the 44,299 disposed in FY 1990.

Juvenile case dispositions at the circuit level reached an all time high in FY 1981 when 24,842 cases were disposed. This was also the year that juvenile case dispositions represented 19.3 percent of the total case dispositions.

Circuit Court Dispositions, FY 1978 - FY 1991



District Court

The district court is the state trial court of limited jurisdiction. There is a district court in each county. Sessions of court are held in each county seat and in each municipality of 1,000 or more population where no municipal court exists. The district court is a non-jury court of record. There are 97 district judges, and each district court has from 1 to 11 district judges. District court jurisdiction, generally, is as follows:

Civil - Original civil jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court in civil actions in which the matter in controversy does not exceed $5,000 and civil actions based on unlawful detainer.

Small Claims - Exclusive jurisdiction over all civil actions in which the matter in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed $1,500.

Criminal Misdemeanors - Exclusive original trial jurisdiction over prosecutions of all offenses defined by law or ordinance as misdemeanors, except prosecutions by municipalities having municipal courts.

Criminal Felonies - Original jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court to receive pleas of guilty in prosecutions of offenses defined by law as felonies not punishable by sentence of death. Jurisdiction to hold preliminary hearings in prosecutions for felonies as provided by law.

Criminal Traffic - Exclusive original jurisdiction of misdemeanor prosecutions for traffic infractions, except ordinance infractions prosecuted in municipal court.

Juvenile - Concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court.

Case filings in district courts in FY 1991 showed an increase of 16,162 cases, or 2.8 percent, from the previous year. Increased filings were reported in all jurisdictions of district court, with the exception of the civil jurisdiction which decreased by 4,291 cases, or 9.7 percent. For FY 1991, 42 of the state's 67 counties reported increased district court filings. Montgomery County reported the largest increase in district court filings with an additional 3,253 cases, or 11.7 percent, from FY 1990. The largest decrease in filings was reported by Mobile County with an decrease of 2,625 cases, or 6.5 percent.

Increased traffic filings were reported in 31 of the state's 67 counties. The largest increase in traffic filings occurred in Chilton (1,615 cases, or 60.3 percent); Bibb County reported the largest decrease (1,338 cases, or 43.3 percent).

Criminal case filings increased during FY 1991 by 5,237 cases, or 3.8 percent. Of the state's 67 counties, 50 counties reported increased filings. The most significant increase in criminal filings was reported in Etowah County with 862, or 38.2 percent, more cases filed than in the prior year. Mobile County reported the largest decrease in district criminal filings with a decline of 1,799 cases, or 12.1 percent.

Small claims filings increased by 8,996 cases, or 8.2 percent, in FY 1991. Fifty-one counties reported increased small claims filings. The largest increase in filings was reported in Montgomery County where filings increased by 1,726 cases, or 36.8 percent. Hale County reported the largest decrease with a reduction of 225 cases, or 23.9 percent.

District civil filings decreased during FY 1991, by 4,291 cases, or 9.7 percent. Civil filings were down in 46 counties. The largest decrease of district civil filings was reported in Jefferson County with an decrease of 1,945 cases, or 15.2 percent. Macon County reported the largest increase in district civil filings with an additional 79 cases, or a 33.8 percent, increase.

In FY 1990, the Administrative Office of Courts initiated separate reporting for juvenile child support and traditional juvenile cases. Juvenile child support cases currently account for 44 percent of the state's total juvenile caseload. The remaining 56 percent is comprised of traditional juvenile cases including delinquency, dependency, and CHINS actions.

Traditional juvenile cases in the district courts increased slightly during FY 1991 by 961 cases, or 4.1 percent. District courts in 60 counties reported juvenile filings at the district court level. Of these courts, 33 reported increased juvenile filings. The largest increase in juvenile filings was reported by Baldwin County (430 cases, or 44.9 percent). Barbour County reported the largest decrease with a reduction of 263 cases, or 28.8 percent.

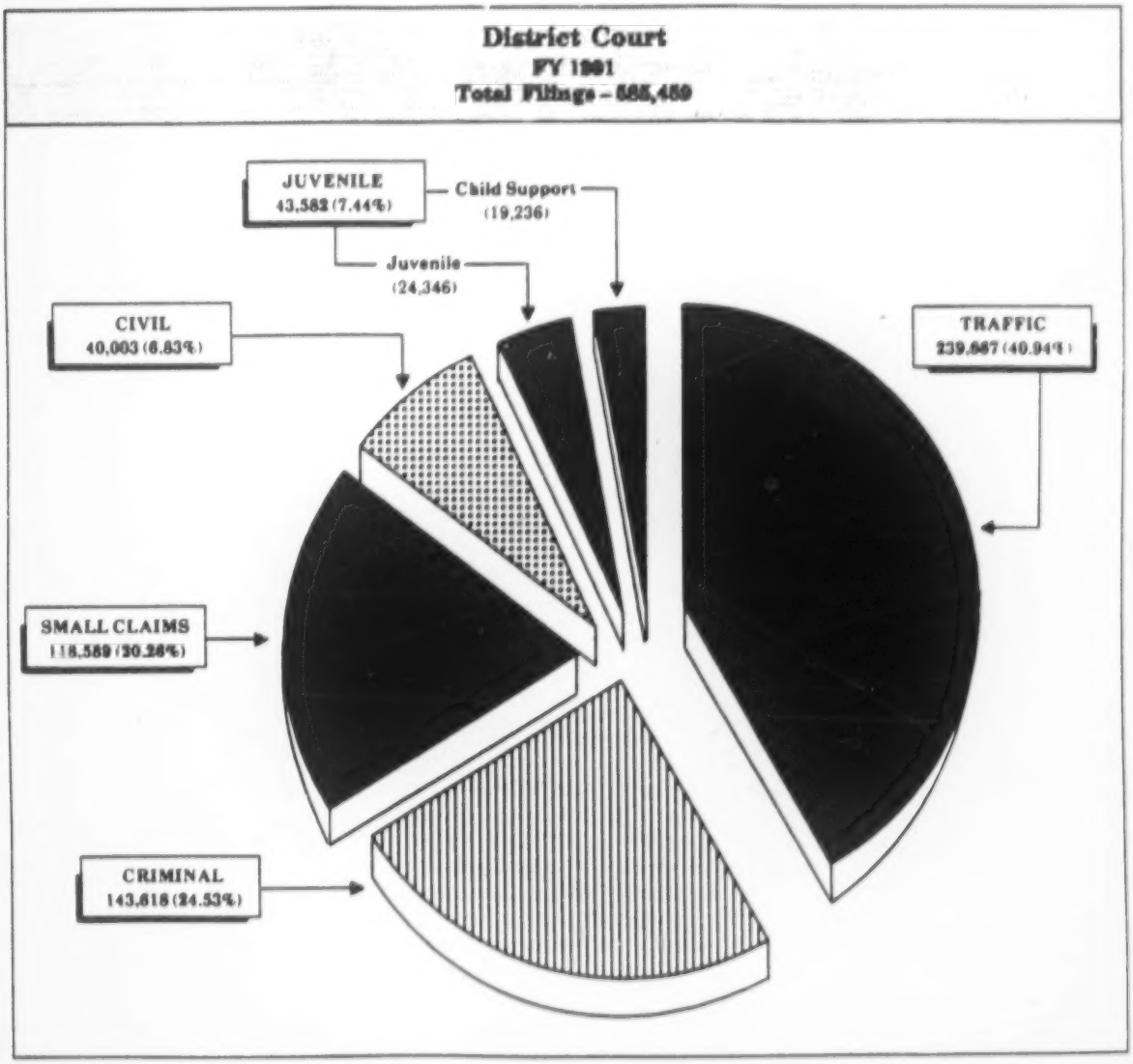
Juvenile child support case filings increased significantly during FY 1991 by 3,759 cases, or 24.3 percent. This increase in child support filings may be partially attributed to the completion of the state-wide automated child support information system for Title IV-D cases by the Alabama Department of Human Resources. Sixty-one counties reported child support filings in the district court. Of these counties, 46 counties reported increased filings. The largest increase in child support filings was reported by Dale County, with an additional 430 cases, or a 164.8 percent increase. Dallas County reported the largest decrease in child support filings with a reduction of 372 cases, or 27.6 percent. The reduction in Dallas County may be attributed to a change in reporting procedures.

The number of dispositions in the district courts declined in FY 1991. District courts disposed of 591,609 cases. This is 15,246 cases less than were disposed in FY 1990, or a 2.5 percent decrease. In preparation for implementation of the

new case reporting system and time standards, many district courts cleared their dockets of inactive cases at the close of FY 1990. This action significantly increased case dispositions for FY 1990 and explains why dispositions decreased in FY 1991. Dispositions of cases decreased in traffic, small claims, civil, and juvenile jurisdictions.

Traffic dispositions decreased in FY 1991 by 6,333 cases, or 2.5 percent, with 36 counties reporting decreases. Small claims dispositions decreased by 2,075 cases, or 1.7 percent. Only 25 counties reported decreased small claims dispositions. To a great extent, the decrease in small claims dispositions can be attributed to Mobile County which decreased its small claims dispositions by 8,915 cases, or 52.4 percent. Civil case dispositions decreased by 9,936 cases, or 18.4 percent, during FY 1991. Fifty-one counties reported decreased civil dispositions. Mobile County reported the largest decrease in civil dispositions with a reduction 3,842 cases, or 41.3 percent.

Juvenile case dispositions decreased only slightly by 138 cases, or 0.6 percent. Decreased dispositions were reported by 33 of the 60 counties reporting district court juvenile case actions. Russell County reported the largest increase in dispositions of 467 cases, or 100.9 percent. The largest decrease in juvenile dispositions was reported in Lee County with a decline of 487 cases disposed, or 30.3 percent.



District Court
Filings and Dispositions
FY 1987 - FY 1991

FILINGS

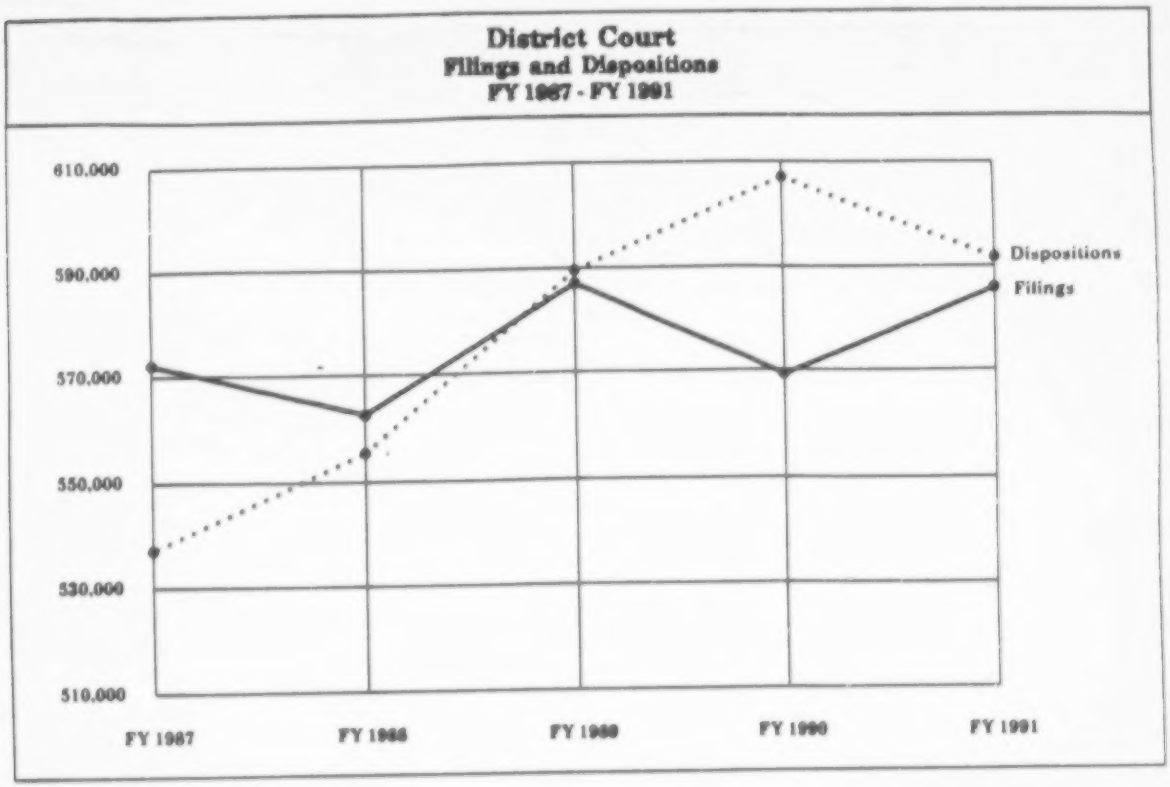
	FY1987	FY1988	FY1989	FY1990	FY1991	Change FY1990 — FY1991		Change FY1987 — FY1991	
TRAFFIC	266,652	250,547	255,945	238,167	239,667	1,500	0.6%	- 26,985	- 10.1%
CRIMINAL	113,023	118,373	130,477	138,381	143,618	5,237	3.8%	30,595	27.1%
SMALL CLAIMS	113,658	112,413	111,244	109,593	118,589	8,996	8.2%	4,931	4.3%
CIVIL	45,980	47,459	50,659	44,294	40,003	- 4,291	- 9.7%	- 5,977	- 13.0%
JUVENILE	32,787	33,865	38,748	38,862	43,582	4,720	12.1%	10,795	32.9%
Juvenile				23,385	24,346	961	4.1%	...	...
Child Support				15,477	19,236	3,759	24.3%	...	...
TOTAL	572,100	562,657	587,073	569,297	585,459	16,162	2.8%	13,359	2.3%

DISPOSITIONS

	FY1987	FY1988	FY1989	FY1990	FY1991	Change FY1990 — FY1991		Change FY1987 — FY1991	
TRAFFIC	250,622	248,046	261,145	249,890	243,557	- 6,333	- 2.5%	- 7,065	- 2.8%
CRIMINAL	106,504	109,866	125,675	139,889	142,935	3,046	2.2%	36,431	34.2%
SMALL CLAIMS	106,064	115,746	113,992	124,382	122,307	- 2,075	- 1.7%	16,243	15.3%
CIVIL	43,549	49,986	50,130	53,963	44,027	- 9,936	- 18.4%	478	1.1%
JUVENILE	30,779	31,681	38,346	38,731	38,783	52	0.1%	8,004	26.0%
Juvenile				22,739	22,601	- 138	- 0.6%	...	...
Child Support				15,992	16,182	190	1.2%	...	...
TOTAL	537,518	555,325	589,288	606,855	591,609	- 15,246	- 2.5	54,091	10.1%

Criminal and child support were the only jurisdictions to report increased dispositions during FY 1991. Criminal dispositions increased by 3,046 cases, or 2.2 percent. Forty counties reported increased criminal dispositions. The most significant increase in criminal dispositions was in Etowah County with 1,688 cases, or 113.4 percent. Child support dispositions increased slightly by 190 cases, or 1.2 percent. Thirty-five counties reported increased dispositions. The largest increase in dispositions was reported in Dale County with an additional 384 dispositions, or a 165.5 percent increase. Lee County reported the largest decrease with 734 fewer cases, for a decrease of 65.2 percent.

Over the five-year period from FY 1987 through FY 1991, filings increased by 13,359 cases, or 2.3 percent. The criminal, small claims, and combined juvenile and child support jurisdictions of the district court reported increased filings. Criminal filings showed the greatest increase with 30,595 cases, or 27.1 percent, followed by combined juvenile and child support filings which increased 10,795 cases, or 32.9 percent. The increase in juvenile cases is partially attributed to the rapid expansion of the Title IV-D Child Support Program. Small claims filings increased moderately over the five-year period by 4,931 cases, or



4.3 percent. During the five-year period, decreases were reported in the traffic and civil jurisdictions. Traffic cases decreased by 26,985 cases, or 10.1 percent, and civil cases decreased by 5,977 cases, or 13.0 percent.

For the five-year period, district courts in 43 counties reported increased filings. The largest increase was reported in Montgomery County where filings increased by 7,589 cases, or 32.2 percent. The largest decrease was reported in Jefferson County with a decrease of 9,435 cases, or 11.9 percent.

During the five-year period FY 1987 through FY 1991, dispositions in the district court increased by 54,091 cases, or 10.1 percent. Increased dispositions were reported in all jurisdictions of the district court, with the exception of traffic. The most significant increase was in the criminal jurisdiction where case dispositions increased by 36,431 cases, or 34.2 percent. Small claims dispositions increased by 16,243 cases, or 15.3 percent, and civil case dispositions increased by 478 cases, or 1.1 percent. Combined juvenile and child support case dispositions during the five-year period increased by 8,004 cases, or 26.0 percent. Traffic dispositions decreased by 7,065 cases, or 2.8 percent.

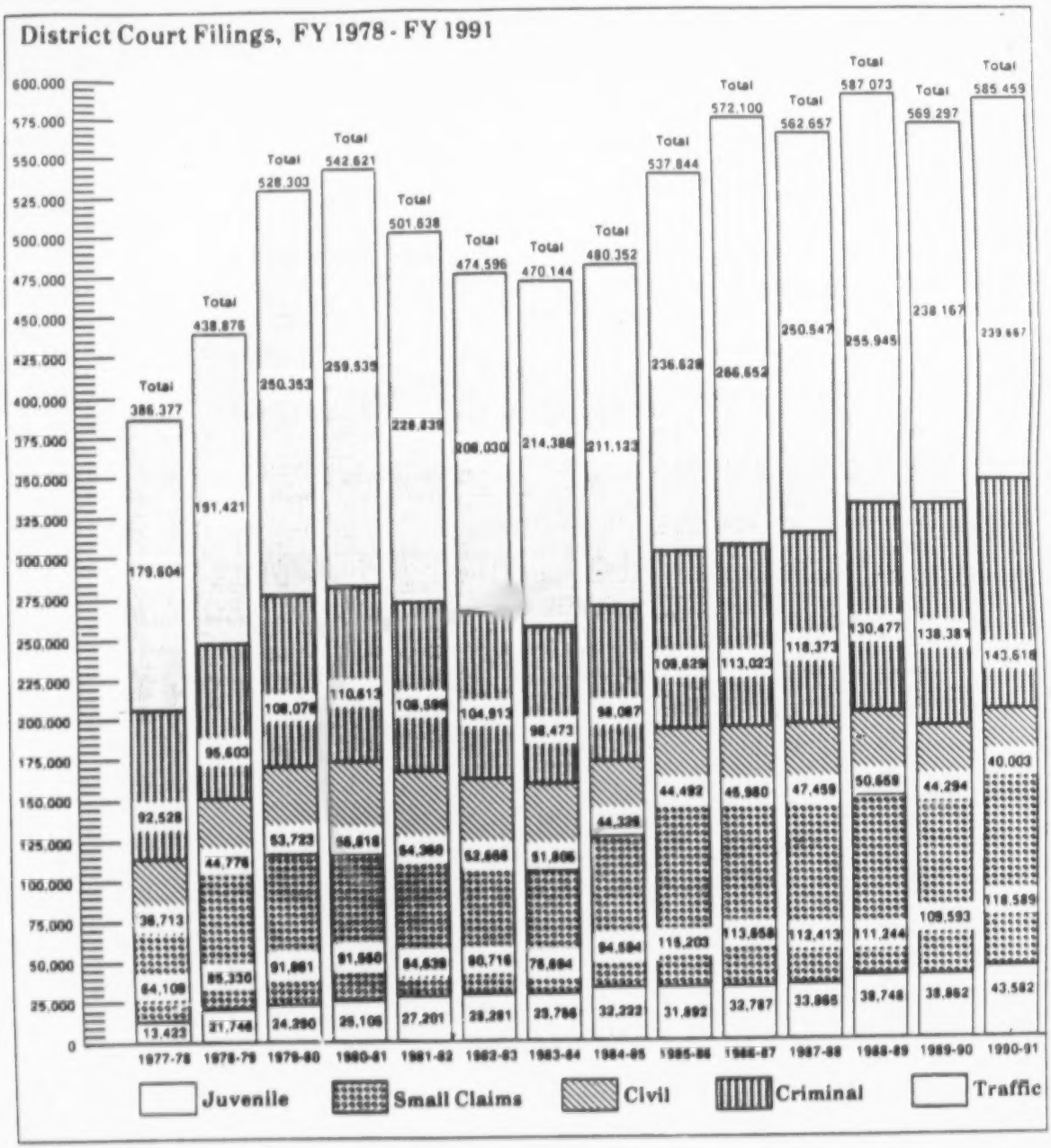
Only 24 courts reported a decrease in dispositions between FY 1987 and FY 1991. The largest decrease was reported in Tuscaloosa County where dispositions declined by 3,476 cases, or 16.1 percent. Montgomery County reported the largest increase in dispositions of 9,162 cases, or 41.1 percent.

During FY 1991, 24 of the state's 67 district courts met the state's throughput goal of 100 percent or more, thereby reducing their pending caseloads and disposing of as many or more cases than were filed. For FY 1991 the state's throughput goal of 100 percent was met in all case jurisdictions of district court, except juvenile and child support.

District Court Filings–Case filings in district court in FY 1991 were the second highest since case statistics have been compiled. The total case filings were only 1,614 cases less than the record set in FY 1989.

Traffic cases have always represented the largest portion of the district court case load, ranging from a low of 40.9 percent in FY 1991 to a high of 47.8 percent in FY 1981. Criminal cases are the next largest group, comprising from 20.4 percent to 24.5 percent of the total cases. There are periodic surges in small claims case filings when the jurisdiction of that court is increased.

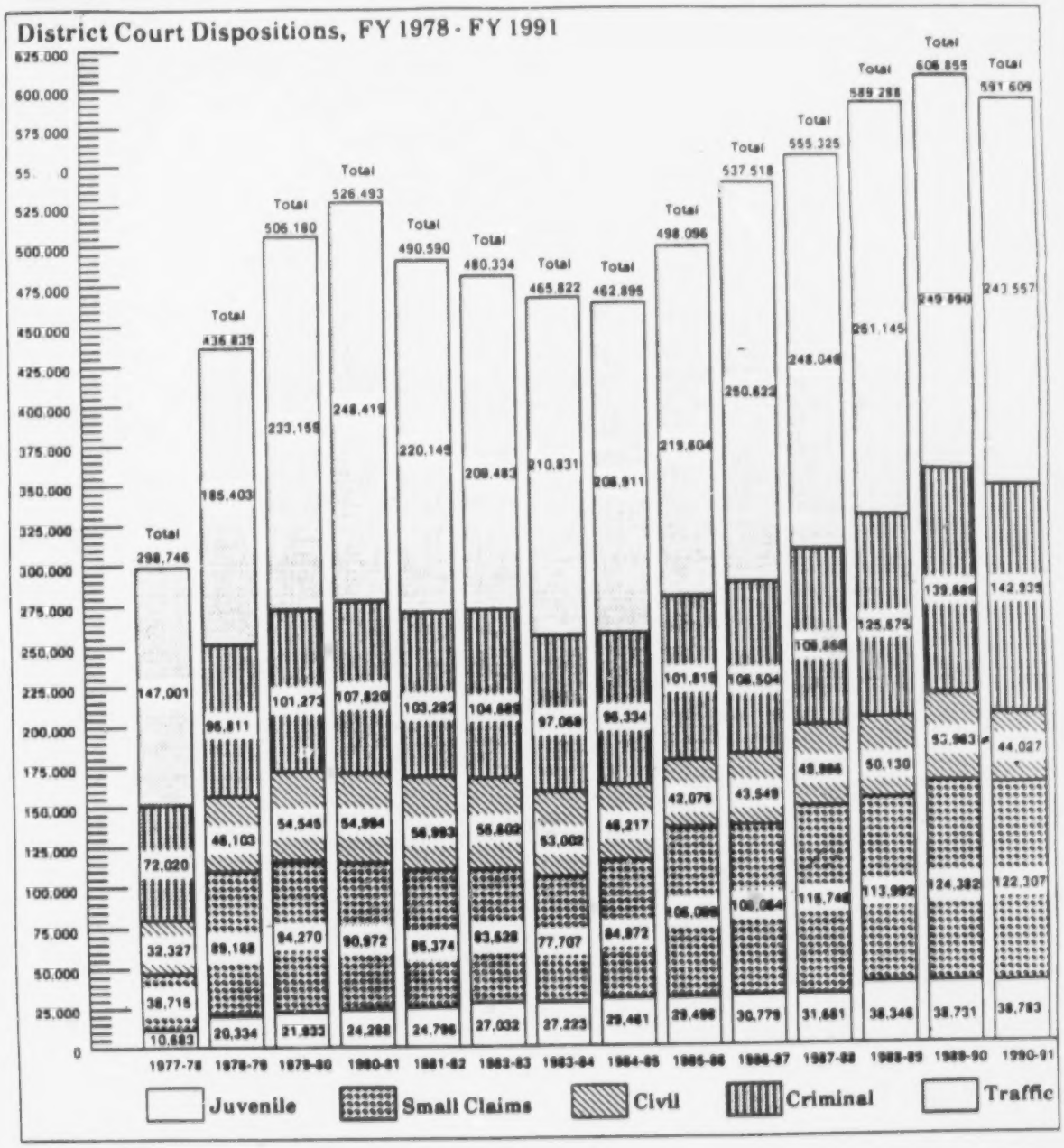
District Court Dispositions–For the last three years, district court dispo-



sitions have exceeded the filings which reduced the number of pending cases. Traffic case dispositions represent the largest portion of cases disposed, ranging from 41.2 percent in FY 1991 to 49.2 percent in FY 1978. Dispositions of juvenile cases represent the smallest jurisdiction in the district court, less than 6.6 percent of the case load. District civil case dispositions represent less than 10 percent of total dispositions and tend to decrease in numbers when the jurisdiction of small claims court is increased.

Municipal Court

The municipal court is a court of limited jurisdiction which may be established in each municipal corporation, except those which abolish



their courts by ordinance in accordance with Section 12-14-1, *Code of Alabama 1975*. Currently, there are 260 municipal courts which are served by 215 municipal judges. Municipal courts have jurisdiction over all prosecutions for the breach of municipal ordinances within their police jurisdiction except offenses which are lesser included offenses within a felony offense or which arise from the same incident as a felony offense and concurrent jurisdiction with the district court of all acts constituting misdemeanor offenses under state law committed within the police jurisdiction which may be prosecuted as breaches of municipal ordinances.

Where a municipality elects to abolish its court, the jurisdiction of the court is transferred to the dis-

trict court. The district court is required to hold sessions in those municipalities where the municipal court has been abolished and the population is over 1,000. Any municipality which has abolished its court may subsequently reestablish the municipal court by ordinance.

Seventy-nine municipalities now utilize the district courts for the adjudication of ordinance violations.

Probate Court

The probate courts in Alabama have original and general jurisdiction over the probate of wills, the granting of letters testamentary, the rights of executorship, the settlement of accounts of executors and administrators, the sale of estate properties, the appointment and removal of guardians for minors and persons of unsound mind, guardianships, allotments of dower and land, partition of lands with the respective county, and name changes. There is a probate court in every county and in Bessemer. Several probate judges also serve as chairmen of their county commissions.

While constitutionally a part of the Alabama Judicial System, the probate courts are not included in the budget for the Alabama Judicial System and are administered locally by the respective probate judges. Funding for the probate courts is provided through the county governments or through fees generated in probate court.

Judge Assignments

The Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court has the authority under the state constitution to assign active trial judges outside their circuits and retired trial judges to duty in the appellate, circuit, district, and probate courts. The Supreme Court also has authority to designate attorneys to serve as special judges in these courts.

Active and retired judges may be assigned by the Chief Justice to hear specific cases in which incumbent judges recuse themselves or when circumstances require temporary service on the bench. In FY 1991, assignments for temporary service in all courts equaled 665 days. Active judges and attorneys, as well as retired judges, were assigned to hear 323 cases in circuit court, 83 cases in district court, and 10 cases in probate or municipal court during the year. Based on an average of two days per circuit court case and one day per district, probate, or municipal court cases, these cases and temporary service assignments represent a total of 1,404 judge-days or the equivalent of 6 additional judges' service to the state courts. Sixty-eight percent of these assignments were accepted by 56 active circuit judges and 52 active district judges; 14 percent were accepted by 18 retired judges; and 18 percent were accepted by 53 attorneys.

Periods of stand-by service are performed by judges and attorneys; however, as the service is not recorded, no statistics on length of service are available.

In addition to individual case assignments, temporary service, and stand-by service, retired judges have continued or accepted regular part-time assignments to the circuit courts in the 10th, and 13th judicial circuits, as well as the district courts in Jefferson and Mobile counties. These judges may be called to the bench by the local presiding circuit judge whenever needed, but no separate statistics are available on the number of days they have served or the number of cases they helped to dispose.

During FY 1991, one retired supreme court justice assisted the Court of Criminal Appeals, and two retired Court of Civil Appeals judges assisted the Court of Civil Appeals.

Not included in the regular judge assignment statistics are the additional duties for selected district judges authorized by the Supreme Court; assignments of circuit and district judges within a circuit by the presiding circuit judge pursuant to Rule 13, Alabama Rules of Judicial Administration, assignment of attorneys to the district courts of Jefferson and Mobile counties by special order of the Supreme Court; or the appointments of referees or general masters by judges to hear specific cases under the authority granted in the *Code of Alabama 1975*, and certain rules of court.

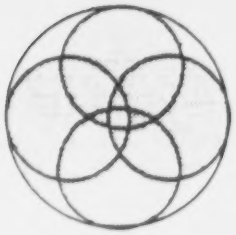
While on judicial assignment, neither active nor retired circuit and district judges receive additional salary or additional retirement compensation. They are reimbursed travel expenses as provided by statute for state employees.

Clerks and Registers

There is an office of the circuit clerk in every county and in the Bessemer Division of the 10th Judicial Circuit. Circuit clerks are elected for a term of six years. The duties of the circuit clerks include the issuance of process and the maintenance of all court records as required by law or rule in their respective courts.

Separate registers offices for the processing of equity cases are located in five counties. These counties are Calhoun, DeKalb, Houston, Russell, and Winston. In FY 1991, one register retired from Talladega County. When incumbent registers leave office, their duties are, by law, assumed by the circuit court clerk.

The Supreme Court may authorize the appointment of a district court clerk who is responsible for issuance of process and the maintenance of all court records as required by law or rule in the district court. Separate district clerks' offices have been established in five counties. These counties are Calhoun, Cullman, Morgan, Mobile, and Tuscaloosa. Except as authorized by the Supreme Court, the circuit clerk serves as ex-officio clerk of the district court.



COURT

Court Organizations

The Alabama Constitution and statutes provide organizations which regulate and control judges' actions, which provide recommendations regarding judges' compensation, and which study the judicial system and render recommendations for improvement.

Judicial Inquiry Commission

The Judicial Inquiry Commission is the body which hears and investigates complaints brought against judges of the state. It has the authority to conduct investigations and receive or initiate complaints concerning any judge in the state judicial system. Where warranted, the commission may file a complaint with the Court of the Judiciary charging a judge with a violation of any canon of judicial ethics, misconduct in office, or failure to perform judicial duties. The commission may also charge that a judge is physically or mentally unable to perform judicial duties. The commission has subpoena power and the authority to appoint and direct its staff. Investigations conducted by the commission are confidential.

The commission is composed of one appellate judge appointed by the Supreme Court, two circuit judges appointed by the Association of Circuit Judges, two attorneys appointed by the Board of Bar Commissioners, and two non-lawyer citizens appointed by the governor. Commission members are appointed for terms of four years.

Judicial Inquiry Commission Members Fiscal Year 1991

Hon. William M. Bowen, Jr.
Chairman
Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals

J. Don Foster, Esq.
Foley

William B. Hairston, Jr., Esq.
Birmingham

Hon. Braxton L. Kittrell, Jr.
Presiding Judge, 13th Judicial Circuit

Dr. Alan Loveman
Gadsden

Martha Mardre Scott
Opelika

Hon. Thomas N. Younger
Presiding Judge, 23rd Judicial Circuit

During FY 1991, the Judicial Inquiry Commission considered 137 complaints which resulted in 15 investigations. Of the 137 complaints, 74 were without sufficient cause or basis; 40 were outside the jurisdiction of the commission; 3 complaints were resolved by the commission through meetings with the judges in question; no complaints were filed with the Court of Judiciary; and 26 complaints are pending. Since its creation in 1973, the Judicial Inquiry Commission has considered 1,762 complaints. Of these complaints, 777 were with out sufficient cause or basis; 855 were outside the jurisdiction of the commission; 13 complaints were canceled; 70 complaints were resolved by the commission through meetings with the judges in question; 16 were resolved in court action; and 5 complaints were resolved when the judge in question retired. Twenty-four complaints were resolved by the filing of formal charges with the Court of the Judiciary.

The commission issued 24 advisory opinions in FY 1991 and has issued a total of 434 advisory opinions since 1973.

Court of the Judiciary

The Court of the Judiciary is a five-member body which hears complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Commission. The court is composed of one appellate judge who is selected

ORGANIZATIONS

by the Supreme Court and serves as chief judge of the court, two circuit judges appointed by the Association of Circuit Judges, and two members of the state bar appointed by the Board of Bar Commissioners.

Court of the Judiciary Members
Fiscal Year 1991

Hon. John M. Patterson
Presiding Judge
Court of Criminal Appeals

Hon. Claud D. Neilson
Presiding Judge, 17th Judicial Circuit

Hon. William C. Sullivan
Presiding Judge, 29th Judicial Circuit

William D. Scruggs, Esq.
Fort Payne

Hugh Nash, Esq.
Oneonta

The court has the authority, after notice and public hearing, to remove from office, suspend without pay, censure, or apply such other sanctions as prescribed by law to any judge for a violation of a canon of judicial ethics, misconduct in office, or failure to perform judicial duties. The court may also suspend, with or without pay, or retire a judge who is physically or mentally unable to perform judicial duties. Decisions of the Court of the Judiciary may be appealed to the state Supreme Court which reviews the record of proceedings on the law and the facts. The Supreme Court adopts rules governing the procedures of the court. Counsel for the prosecution of cases before the Court of the Judiciary is provided by the state attorney general's office. The clerk of the Court of Civil Appeals serves as secretary of the Court of the Judiciary.

No complaints were filed by the Judicial Inquiry Commission with the court during FY 1991.

Judicial Compensation Commission

Alabama's Judicial Compensation Commission is a constitutional body charged with recommending the state salary and expense allowances to be paid all judges, except municipal and probate judges.

The commission may submit a report to the legislature at any time within the first five calendar days of any session. To become effective, the report of the commission must be confirmed by a joint resolution of both houses. The legislature may, by act, alter the commission's recommendations.

The commission consists of five members appointed for terms of four years: one appointed by the governor; one by the president of the senate; one by the speaker of the house; and two by the Board of Bar Commissioners. Members of the Judicial Compensation Commission cannot hold any other public or political party office, nor can they be eligible for appointment to any state judicial office while serving or within two years of serving on the commission.

Judicial Compensation Commission Members
Fiscal Year 1991

Chas. R. Adair, Jr., Esq.
Chairman, Dadeville

Finis E. St. John IV, Esq.
Vice Chairman, Cullman

Broox G. Garrett, Jr., Esq.
Brewton

William C. Thompson, Esq.
Birmingham

Charles Woods
Childersburg

The commission did not issue a report to the legislature at its regular session in 1991.

Judicial Study Commission

In 1971, the Alabama legislature created a study commission on the Alabama Judicial System for the purpose of continuously studying "the judicial system of the state, the courts of the state, the administration of justice in Alabama, criminal rehabilitation, criminal punishment methods and procedures, and all matters relating directly or indirectly to the administration of justice in Alabama and [making] recommendations thereto."

The Judicial Study Commission is a 32-member body. Membership includes the lieutenant governor, speaker of the house, the legal advisor to the governor, a member of the attorney general's staff, six members of the state senate, six members of the state house of representatives, and the members of the Judicial Conference. The Judicial Conference is composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, two associate justices, a judge from each intermediate court of appeals, three circuit judges, two district judges, two municipal judges, three lawyers, and one probate judge.

The Chief Justice, who serves as chairman of the commission, has appointed an advisory section consisting of three clerks and registers, three district attorneys, and three law enforcement officials.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Judicial Administration

The Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court is the chief administrative officer of the state's court system and is authorized to appoint an administrative director of courts and other personnel to assist him in the performance of his administrative responsibilities.

The Administrative Office of Courts, under the direction of the Administrative Director of Courts, is charged with providing the centralized, state-level administrative support necessary for the operation of the state's court system; the development of improved procedures and systems to increase the operational capacity of the courts; and the collection and dissemination of information necessary for the development of policy to promote more efficient operation of the courts.

Court Assistance Division

The primary responsibility of the Court Assistance Division is to provide support and technical assistance in the areas of case and jury management for circuit and district courts. The division prepares periodic reports for the Alabama Supreme Court on judicial manpower needs and judgeship requirements and researches issues of key concern to the judicial system. During FY 1991, the division's major efforts focused on the development and implementation of court delay reduction time standards, the development of improved case management systems, the revision of case management reporting procedures, the analysis and distribution of case load data, and the development of jury standards.

Case Management–The Court Assistance Division monitors the status of case processing in the trial courts. Where problems are identified, the division staff contacts the appropriate officials and provides technical assistance. Special status reports are prepared detailing statistical trends in case filings and dispositions. Judges are provided an analysis of statewide statistical case load data as well as pertinent case management data for their individual courts.

At the end of each fiscal year, the division prepares an extensive summary of case actions in each jurisdiction of circuit and district courts. Copies of this report are submitted to the individual courts, the Supreme Court, and the Alabama Judicial Study Commission.

Implementation of court delay reduction standards in October 1990 required that the Case Load Reporting (CLR) system be revised and expanded and that a new time standards reporting system be developed to include revised reporting procedures and forms. The new procedures allow for the reporting and dissemination of case load data for comparison with case management goals.

The Court Assistance Division provides technical assistance and conducts special case management studies for individual courts as requested by the presiding circuit judges or the Chief Justice.

Jury Management–The Court Assistance Division is responsible for overseeing jury management procedures in the trial courts. The emphasis in this area continues to be the expansion of the one-step juror summoning system. Currently, 63 counties are using this cost-effective system. Additionally, in December 1990, the Chief Justice appointed a Committee to Develop Jury Standards for Alabama to review the American Bar Association's *Standards Relating to Juror Use and Management* and to make recommendations regarding their adoption in Alabama. The Court Assistance Division coordinated staff support for the committee and its subcommittees. The committee has completed its review of these standards and has prepared its recommendations. Prior to submission of its report to the Supreme Court in late 1991, public hearings will be held to allow input from individuals and groups having an interest in the proposed jury standards. Following the public hearings, the committee will make its final recommendations to the Supreme Court. It is anticipated that jury standards will be adopted by the Supreme Court.

OFFICE OF COURTS

Judge and Court Reporter Assignments–The Court Assistance Division regularly assists the Chief Justice in the special assignment of judges to courts where circumstances require temporary assignments or to cases because of recusals. The division also assigns court reporters to assist retired and active judges when they are assigned outside their local courts or when emergency situations prevent an official court reporter's attendance.

Special Projects–During FY 1990, the division directed studies and provided assistance in a variety of program areas including juvenile court services, child support, delay reduction, and case management.

Juvenile Court Services. The Court Assistance Division coordinates the provision of services to the juvenile courts and, in cooperation with the Alabama Judicial College, provides support to the Alabama Judicial Study Commission's Interagency Committee on Youth (ICOY). Annually, the ICOY sponsors an interagency conference on youth which addresses issues affecting the juvenile justice system. The 1991 conference was attended by more than 300 judges, probation officers, social workers, and law enforcement officials.

Child Support Enforcement. The division staff works with trial courts and the Alabama Department of Human Resources in coordinating actions relating to the requirements of the Title IV-D Child Support Enforcement Program. The staff provides support to the Supreme Court's Advisory Committee on Child Support Enforcement and Child Support Guidelines. During this fiscal year, the Advisory Committee continued its review of the state's Child Support Guidelines, Rule 32, *Alabama Rules of Judicial Administration*. Areas being reviewed by the committee included the provision of child care costs and the development of uniform procedures for determining child support in split and joint custody cases.

Delay Reduction Program. During FY 1991, the Court Assistance Division was responsible for the development of uniform reporting and monitoring procedures to facilitate the implementation of case processing goals, or time standards, which became effective on October 1, 1990. The staff coordinated extensive training sessions for all court officials and employees to enhance uniform statewide collection of case load data. In response to a critical need for established reporting procedures, the Court Assistance Division staff developed a comprehensive uniform filing policies and procedures guide for court officials in both automated and nonautomated sites. It is anticipated that this guide will be distributed in December 1991 and will provide all court officials and employees with uniform filing and reporting procedures to be applied in all courts and jurisdictions.

Committee to Develop a Model Case Management Plan for the Civil Division of Jefferson County. To address court delay in the Birmingham Civil Division, the Court Assistance Division worked with the Committee to Develop a Model Case Management Plan for the 10th Judicial Circuit, Birmingham Division, to develop and implement a differential case management plan to provide timely and cost effective case management. The case management plan was implemented in October 1990, and individual calendars were established in February 1991. During FY 1991, the Civil Division reduced its pending case load by 30.8 percent. From September 1989, when the committee was appointed, the Civil Division has reduced the pending case load by 41.7 percent, from 15,342 cases to 8,941 cases.

Case Management Manual Committee. To assist judges in developing plans to meet the new case processing time standards, as well as throughput and case currency goals, in May 1990, Chief Justice Sonny Hornsby appointed a committee to develop a case management manual for the circuit and district courts. The Court Assistance Division staff provides primary support for the development of the case management manual which includes procedures for the management of cases of each jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts, as well as documenting effective processes currently utilized in various courts throughout the state. Completion of the manual was delayed because of the severe proration of the Judicial System's budget. It is anticipated the case management manual will be finalized and published in FY 1992.

Capital Case Monitoring System. The Capital Case Monitoring System was implemented in January 1990 to document the processing of capital cases and to identify procedures which impede the speedy resolution of these cases. All capital cases filed or pending on or after January 1990 are monitored from filing to final judgment in the trial court. Cases in which the death penalty is imposed are monitored through the state and federal appellate processes, including both direct and collateral appeals and post-conviction actions.

AOC

Management Information Systems Division

The Management Information Systems Division has two major areas of responsibility - data processing and records and space management. The data processing responsibilities include developing application programs for the judicial data center to serve all the court jurisdictions in the state's circuit and district courts, developing standards for data processing equipment for the courts, training trial court personnel in the use of the equipment and programs, and assisting trial courts when they encounter problems. Records and space management deals with micrographics, retention and destruction of records, on-site technical assistance with records, and the development of plans for the efficient use of court space.

Data Processing–The Central Processing Unit (CPU) of the Judicial Data Center was upgraded from an IBM 4381-P13 to an IBM 9121-210 this past fiscal year. This upgrade provided a two-and-one-half- times increase in the processing speed of the processor. More importantly, the internal design of the new processor allows courts to take advantage of the major upgraded operating system which is apparent in faster terminal response times and much faster turnarounds of batch jobs.

The Revenue Reporting System was rewritten during the fiscal year to provide more detailed input and reporting capability for the fiscal officer.

The Zip Code Sorting of all notices and juror summons was initiated to take advantage of the reduced postage rates available for sorted mail.

After serving as pilot sites for the revised court cost collection processes, Butler and Elmore counties were brought on to the judicial information network to allow them to take advantage of all the on-line systems that are available from the Judicial Data Center.

During FY 1991, the Applications Programming section has designed, programmed, and implemented the following systems and products: Court Payment System; Fee Accounting System; On-line Case Action Summary; Criminal Systems for District, Circuit and Traffic Courts; Case Load Reporting System; Jefferson County Circuit Civil Case Management; Indigent Defense Management; and Case Party System which includes witnesses, sureties, and other parties

A complete list of major systems which were developed and supported by personnel in the Judicial Data Center include: Alabama Criminal System; Applicant System; Attorney System; Budget System; Civil Case Tracking System; Case Load Reporting System; Inventory System; Pending Issue System; Juror Payment System; Juror Management System; Juvenile Case Tracking System; Jail Reporting System; Labels System; Indexing System; Municipal Courts Management System; Purchasing System; Print Shop Scheduling System; Personnel System; On-Line DP Request System; Revenue Accounting System; Witness Subpoena System/ Criminal Party; Traffic Case Tracking System; and Witness/Juror Cost Reporting System.

The continued expansion of the 16 existing remote sites, even without adding new counties, has raised the total of devices operating for the mainframe computer system. There are 40 controllers, 694 terminals, end 109 printers currently in operation.

A comparison of a three-day period from the past three fiscal years yielded the following statistics on the number of times the terminals were used on those three days: 1989 - 271,566 times; 1990 - 343,137 times; and in 1991 - 398,400 times.

Records and Space Management–Fiscal Year 1991 began with continued growth of the Records and Space Management section's programs; however, proration halted this growth. The micrographics program stopped because the department was unable to purchase supplies for continued operation. The Records Retention Schedule Implementation program and the Space Management program also suffered the effects of proration because of restricted staff travel.

Micrographics Program. The judicial system's micrographics program was expanded to include the Court of Criminal Appeals during this fiscal year. This brings the total number of court sites in the judicial micrographics program to 29, including 27 trial court sites, the Supreme Court, and the Court of Criminal Appeals. Through the years, the micrographics program has reduced the amount of space needed for records storage in clerks' and registers' offices, avoided the cost of additional records storage equipment, made records more accessible, and improved records security.

During FY 1991, the micrographics unit filmed 971,896 images. These images microfilmed represent 42,513 case files. As a result of microfilming, 418 cubic feet of records were destroyed in accordance with Rule 31, *Alabama Rules of Judicial Administration*.

Two microfilm formats are offered to participants in the UJS Micrographics Program, roll microfilm or microfiche. There are 20 court sites utilizing roll microfilm systems and 9 court sites utilizing microfiche systems. The sites are equipped with microfilm reader/ printers that enable them to create paper copies of the microfilmed records. The court sites involved in the judicial micrographics program

represent more than 60 percent of the state's circuit court case filings.

Records Retention Schedule Implementation. Assisting trial court officials with the implementation of the records retention schedule is an ongoing process. Over the past six years, most trial courts have received assistance and are now somewhat current in this process.

The Records and Space Management staff provided schedule implementation assistance to 11 court sites in FY 1991. As a result of records retention schedule implementation, 759 cubic feet of records were destroyed. This assistance was provided in the following sites: Calhoun, Cherokee, Chambers, Clarke, Dallas, DeKalb, Houston, Lowndes, Montgomery, Sumter, and Tuscaloosa.

On-site Records Management Assistance. One of the primary goals of the Records and Space Management staff is to assist the trial courts in the effective management of their records and space including such areas as records flow, records storage, records security, retention schedule implementation, micrographics, equipment evaluations, and space usage. During FY 1991, the staff assisted 31 court sites with on-site evaluations and recommendations. These sites include the following counties: Autauga, Baldwin, Bibb, Calhoun, Cherokee, Chambers, Chilton, Clarke, Coffee, Colbert, Cullman, Dallas, DeKalb, Elmore, Etowah, Houston, Jefferson/Bessemer, Lauderdale, Limestone, Lowndes, Madison, Marshall, Mobile, Montgomery, Morgan, Russell, Shelby, Sumter, Talladega, Tuscaloosa, and Walker counties.

Records Destruction. During FY 1991, 759 cubic feet of records were destroyed through records retention schedule implementation and 418 cubic feet of records through the judicial micrographics program for a total of 1,177 cubic feet. This is equivalent to 196 four-drawer file cabinets of records or a cost avoidance in filing equipment alone of nearly $50,000.

Space Management. During FY 1991, the Records and Space Management staff developed a comprehensive plan to evaluate the adequacy of court sites throughout the state. The *Alabama Court Facilities Guidelines* set forth standards in the area of court facility space standards and provides an evaluation checklist to determine the degree to which court sites meet the facility space standards. Proration prevented the staff from implementing any space evaluations based on the developed guidelines.

The Records and Space Management staff did provide space management assistance to four court sites during the fiscal year: Bibb, Calhoun, Elmore, and Etowah counties.

Finance Division

The Finance Division is comprised of Expense Accounting, Purchasing, Budget, and Operations Services. In addition to fulfilling the responsibilities of each of these areas, the Finance Division assists with special projects, such as the court costs collection program, providing technical assistance to the trial courts, resolving questions regarding appropriate docket fees and fines, and serving as liaison with the appellate courts regarding financial matters.

Expense Accounting–The Expense Accounting section is primarily responsible for vouchering expenditures and maintaining accurate records on all account balances. Each month, the Expense Accounting section ensures that all revenues and expenditures are balanced to the records maintained by the State Comptroller. It is the responsibility of this section to ensure that expenditures are made within the parameters specified in the State Finance Department Manual published by the State Comptroller's Office. As requested, the Expense Accounting section assists the Examiners of Public Accounts in reviewing financial operations to ensure compliance with all procedures and for accurate accounting of funds.

The payroll office, within the Expense Accounting section, is responsible for paying approximately 1,800 employees either biweekly or semi-monthly. During FY 1991, approximately 46,000 payroll warrants were issued and mailed. During the fiscal year, the State implemented a direct deposit system for payroll warrants. Approximately 29 percent of the UJS employees signed up for direct deposit.

Approximately 20,000 items of equipment are monitored by the Expense Accounting section. As of the end of the fiscal year, the estimated value of these items was approximately $12.3 million. The property manager is responsible for completing an audit of equipment items every six months. The State Auditor's office relies upon the records maintained by this office to complete its audit of UJS equipment items.

The Expense Accounting section administers grants and trust accounts awarded to the Administrative Office of Courts. During FY 1991, the Administrative Office received $160,000 from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation to support a statewide sentencing education program and to expand alternative sentencing in six Alabama jurisdictions. Financial records were also maintained for nine other grants during FY 1991: State Justice Institute (2); Edna McConnell Clark Foundation (3); Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (2); Alabama Crime Victims Compensation Commission (1); and the National Center for Citizen Participation in the Administration of Justice (1).

Accounting services were also provided for the Mandatory Treatment Act of 1990 These services included: the issuance of monthly payments to each agency contracting with the Administrative Director of Courts to provide services in conjunction with the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Court Referral Officer Trust Fund; monitoring collections by each contracting agency; and preparing monthly financial reports for the Court Referral Officer Trust Fund.

Budget–The Budget section within the Finance Division is responsible for preparing annual budgets and operating plans for the judicial system. The Budget section also maintains the revenue system and the juror payment system.

During FY 1991, the revenue reporting system was revised to facilitate the verification of reported revenues and to present the revenue numbers in two different formats. One displays the revenues of each county by each separate jurisdiction. The other displays the total revenues of each county with month-to-date and year-to-date numbers for the current and prior years and includes the increase or decrease compared to the current and prior years.

This fiscal year marked the first full year in which the juror account earned interest. Interest of approximately $13,000 was certified into the State General Fund. Approximately 75,000 jurors who served the Alabama court system were paid through the juror payment system during FY 1991.

Purchasing–The Purchasing section of the Finance Division is responsible for implementing the procurement policies and procedures of the Unified Judicial System. This includes processing procurement documents, advising court officials regarding bidding and purchasing, and maintaining liaison with vendors and other local, state, and federal agencies.

During FY 1991, a total of 11,400 procurement actions were processed, totaling $1,411,586 for supplies and forms; $254,685 for maintenance and repairs; $515,429 for rentals and leases; $972,919 for postal and communication services; and $241,520 for equipment–a total of $3,396,139 for the fiscal year.

The Purchasing section also provided technical assistance to other elements of the Administrative Office and to the trial courts in determining and analyzing needs in the area of supplies and equipment. Assistance was provided in relation to renovations of courthouses in Bullock, Calhoun, Houston, Lawrence, Marshall, Montgomery, and Shelby counties. The Purchasing section also provided technical procurement assistance and advice to the Supreme Court, the Court of Civil Appeals, and the Court of Criminal Appeals.

In cooperation with the Municipal Court Operations Division of the Administrative Office and the State Purchasing Division, a statewide contract for the purchase of Uniform Traffic Ticket and Complaint Booklets, Form UTC-1, was initiated. This contract permits law enforcement agencies to procure these booklets without expense to the judicial system.

Operations Services–The primary responsibilities of the Operations Services section include printing, typesetting, office supply control, warehousing, vehicle maintenance, and telephone/ postage services.

During the past fiscal year, over 14.2 million impressions were printed by the AOC print shop, an increase of approximately one million impressions over the previous fiscal year. Numerous standard forms used throughout the judicial system were designed/ revised, printed, and distributed during FY 1991. Projects completed included updating and printing of the "Guide to Alabama Court Procedures," programs and handout materials required for all Judicial College conferences, and the design and printing of new forms for the appellate courts.

Over 45 different types of printed materials were electronically designed and developed through the use of the desktop publishing system. These materials include many different forms, manuals, brochures, reports, and charts.

During this fiscal year, over 35,000 recycled file folders were used throughout the trial court system, resulting in a savings of approximately $14,000. Additionally, over $1,800 was deposited into the General Fund from the AOC recycling program.

A direct, toll-free telephone number was established at the AOC to enable UJS officials direct access for ordering standard forms, publications, recording tapes, and transcript paper.

A savings of approximately $4,000 in postage fees has been realized during this fiscal year by presorting of court notices and juror summons mailed from the AOC.

Personnel Division

The Personnel Division is charged with the responsibilities of maintaining and processing all personnel actions and maintaining records relating to classification, pay and benefits, leave accounting, recruitment for state court employees, and testing for trial court merit positions.

In FY 1991, the Personnel Division maintained classification, pay and benefit records for approximately 1,870 officials and employees in the UJS. The distribution of trial courts, appellate courts, and AOC officials and employees as of September 31, 1991 is as follows: judges 238 (12.73 percent); clerks/ registers 78 (4.17 percent); merit 800 (42.78 percent); confidential/

exempt 686 (36.68 percent), and supernumerary 68 (3.64 percent).

The division advises the Administrative Director of Courts on matters of staffing, classification, and Equal Employment Opportunity and conducts salary surveys and job audits as required. In June 1991, a comprehensive pay and benefits survey was mailed to more than 500 law firms seeking information on legal secretary positions. The manpower/staffing formula was updated to reflect the changes in the Case Load Reporting System. A Retirement Recognition Program was initiated for UJS employees.

Personnel Operations–During FY 1991, the Personnel Operations section processed over 4,000 appointments, separations, promotions, salary changes, as well as other personnel actions relating to compensation and benefits and audited all UJS payrolls. In December 1990, over 1,100 court employees received a longevity bonus based on service records maintained by the personnel division. Centralized leave accounting continued for all merit and confidential employees, and employee retirement and health insurance information were monitored and updated. This section is also responsible for maintaining position control for all UJS positions.

Recruitment and Testing– Quarterly testing was again scheduled at ten statewide locations for open and promotional trial court merit positions. Over 950 applicants qualified for the written exams, an increase of nine percent over the previous year. Nine AOC job announcements produced an additional 374 applicants for these confidential positions.

Legal Division

The Legal Division is primarily responsible for providing the Chief Justice, the Administrative Director of Courts, the Deputy Director, AOC Division Directors, and staff with legal advice on matters pertaining to the formulation of policy and decisions regarding the operation and administration of the Unified Judicial System.

The Legal Division assists court officials and personnel throughout the state by responding to inquiries, conducting research, drafting legislation, coordinating committee activities, participating in educational conferences, publishing handouts and manuals, and disseminating information on important changes in the law.

Research. The legal staff receives and responds to numerous inquiries covering a variety of topics from the public and from judges, clerks, and other officials and employees of state and local government. Where questions are raised which are not susceptible to definitive answers based on court decisions or from secondary authority, the Legal Division prepares requests for advisory opinions from the Supreme Court Clerk, the Attorney General, the Ethics Commission, or the Judicial Inquiry Commission.

Publications. The Legal Division is responsible for drafting or coordinating the preparation of, reviewing, and revising AOC manuals and publications. During FY 1991, the Legal Division revised the UJS Court Forms Manual, portions of the Clerks' and Registers' Manual, and assisted in revision of the Uniform Filing Policies and Procedures Guide. Revisions are currently being made to the Juvenile Justice Procedures Manual, the Circuit and District Judges Sentencing Manual, the UJS Court Forms Manual, and Pre-Judgment/Post-Judgment Remedies Manual.

The Administrative Office of Courts publishes several brochures to provide the general public with information regarding Alabama's Judicial System and court procedures. In FY 1991, the Legal Division revised the "Juror Handbook" and the brochure, "Guide to Alabama Court Procedures."

The legal staff prepares informational material for distribution to UJS officials and employees on various subjects, many of which are program topics for conferences sponsored by the Judicial College or Municipal Court Division. During the past fiscal year, the Legal Division has provided handouts on the New Criminal Rules, and Judicial Retirement/Probate Judges and has begun revision of the Restitution Handbook.

The Legal Division is also responsible for preparing memoranda on various legal and administrative topics which are distributed throughout the system. During the 1991 fiscal year, over 40 memoranda to the field were drafted and distributed, relating to such matters as docket fee revisions, local court costs, sample forms for implementation of the new Rules of Criminal of Procedure, and new or revised Supreme Court rules.

Through March 1991, the Legal Division published monthly "Legal Notes" summarizing selected opinions of Alabama's three appellate courts, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court and advisory opinions of the Attorney General, Supreme Court Clerk, Judicial Inquiry Commission, and Ethics Commission. Beginning in March of this year, Jones School of Law assumed responsibility for preparing a similar publication, "Legal Case Notes," which is published and distributed by the Administrative Office of Courts. These periodicals are supplemented by mailouts from the Legal Division for coverage of advisory opinions and important cases of interest to the courts.

Legislation. The staff attorneys of the Legal Division drafted legislation recommended by the Judicial System Legislative Council and various court officials and employees. In addition, the Legal Division was responsible for reviewing, amending, and revising bills which

were introduced and selecting and summarizing acts of interest to the judiciary for publication in the final issue of the Legislative Digest.

Litigation. The Legal Division is responsible for notifying the Attorney General of all lawsuits filed against judicial officials or employees and requesting representation on their behalf, notifying the General Liability Trust Fund, and monitoring the cases to ensure representation is provided. In FY 1991, the Legal Division coordinated representation through the Attorney General's Office on 55 separate lawsuits. The staff attorneys also represented the Administrative Office of Courts in claims filed with the Board of Adjustment where the office, court officials, or employees were named as defendants and responded, or assisted in responding, to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's requests regarding complaints filed with their office against UJS officials or employees.

Rules. During FY 1991, the Legal Division worked closely with the Supreme Court's Standing Committee on Rules of Criminal Procedure, the UJS Forms Committee, the Supreme Court Clerk's office, judges, clerks, and court personnel in reviewing the new Criminal Rules and forms for revision and clarification to ensure proper implementation. In addition, the staff attorneys assisted the Supreme Court in researching and drafting proposed amendments to selected Administrative Rules, Juvenile Rules, and Rules of Civil Procedure.

Retirement. The Chief Justice is required to determine the eligibility of judges making application for retirement and to determine the eligibility of clerks, registers, and court reporters to assume supernumerary status. To assist the Chief Justice with these responsibilities, the Legal Division reviews all such applications, responds to questions, and ensures that all paper work is accurately completed. During FY 1991, the Legal Division processed retirement papers for two probate judges, two district judges, eight circuit judges, two appellate judges and supernumerary papers for two circuit clerks, one register, and one court reporter.

Municipal Court Operations Division

The Municipal Court Operations Division provides administrative, technical, and educational assistance to municipal courts throughout Alabama. The division also administers the uniform traffic ticket and complaint (UTC) supply and accountability program and coordinates the statewide network of alcohol and drug abuse court referral programs.

Municipal Court Assistance Program–During FY 1991, the Municipal Court Operations Division responded to inquiries from municipal officials regarding abolishing and reestablishing their courts and revised the handbook to include updated ordinances and information. Technical assistance was provided to three municipalities. The town of Taylor (Houston County) established a court and subsequently abolished it as provided by statute; the town of Union Springs abolished its court; and the city of Brighton reactivated its court.

Education of Municipal Court Officials. During FY 1991, regional seminars were conducted in Montgomery and Birmingham for municipal court and police officials. Approximately 342 attendees participated in these programs.

A comprehensive orientation program was conducted for new municipal court clerks and magistrates by the AOC staff. Each of the four-part, sequential seminars was attended by approximately 70 officials. A total of eight sessions was held in Montgomery.

Four certification training institutes were conducted for municipal court clerks and magistrates who are pursuing the designation of "Certified Municipal Court Clerk/ Magistrate." These sessions were conducted at the University of Alabama and provided 20 hours of credit each toward the 116 hours of required course work. Attendance at each of these sessions ranged from 60 to 79.

An educational session was conducted for judges during the Municipal Judges Annual Conference held in conjunction with the annual conference of the Alabama League of Municipalities in Huntsville.

Local training sessions on the UTC, traffic court procedures, magistrate duties, and record-keeping issues were conducted for officials and employees in Perry, Morgan, and Covington counties. Attendees represented municipal, district and circuit courts, police departments, state troopers, marine police, sheriffs' offices, district attorneys.

Additional training and education were provided to employees of specific courts, Special Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) officers, city officials at the Alabama League of Municipalities annual conference, members of the Birmingham Bar Association, and employees of the Prichard, Selma and Mobile municipal courts.

The Municipal Division worked cooperatively with the Alabama Municipal Court Clerks/Magistrates Association (AMCCMA) and The University of Alabama's College of Continuing Studies to conduct the AMCCMA annual conference in Gulf Shores in May. This year the conference's 117 participants included judges, clerks, magistrates, city attorneys, city clerks.

Technical Research and Assistance. The division provided technical research and assistance to court and law enforcement officials. Several publications were updated to provide information on court operations: Recent Attorney General Opinions,

Recent DUI Cases; Municipal Court Handbook of Forms and Procedures; Handbook of Municipal Appeals; Cases Involving Family Violence; Analysis of the Warrant Issuance Process and Arrest Without a Warrant; and Issuing Arrest Warrants, A Handbook for Municipal Court Magistrates. Division personnel worked with computer programmers/ consultants and court employees in their efforts to computerize municipal courts' record-keeping systems.

Annually, the division collects and compiles case and financial information data on municipal courts. This year, 197 courts responded to the request for information.

The municipal division has submitted two grant proposals to the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs. One grant proposes to develop a comprehensive orientation and continuing education curriculum for traffic court judges, clerks and magistrates, and to review and revise Alabama's UTC forms and procedures. The second grant, developed in conjunction with the Management Information Systems Division, proposes to provide assistance to municipal courts to become fully automated.

Specific, on-site technical assistance was provided to the municipal courts of Prichard, Mobile, Bay Minette, Citronelle, Selma, Taylor, and Brighton.

Uniform Traffic Citation (UTC)–The UTC Program serves over 600 law enforcement agencies in addition to state and municipal courts. Traffic tickets provided to law enforcement agencies totaled approximately one million tickets.

Specialty training sessions were provided to the Marine Police, Marine Resource Officers, and the Capitol Security Police in the use of the traffic ticket form and procedures.

The UTC Program staff contributed to the analysis and development of a standardized core curriculum for all law enforcement agencies established and adopted by the Alabama Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission (POST) as a required course of study at each academy. A training session was conducted at the Montgomery Police Academy by the UTC program staff this year. There are plans to develop a video utilizing the standard UTC curriculum to provide visual training aids for local educational programs. This video would be approved and recommended by POST for law enforcement agencies.

Traffic ticket information was solicited from other states and their submissions were analyzed for presentation to the UTC Revision Committee.

Two municipal courts have totally automated their traffic court systems. The 16 automated state courts are progressing toward automating their traffic records. These automated systems not only fulfill reporting requirements but provide efficient, time-saving record keeping for the court and the driver license division of the Department of Public Safety. The driver license division must place sanctions on convicted drivers within a federally mandated time frame.

A program for the suspension of driver licenses for failure to pay fine, court costs, and restitution was implemented in cooperation with the Alabama Department of Public Safety. This program is currently in operation on a temporary basis pending final approval and adoption by the UTC Revision Committee. A total of 1,167 licenses were suspended during FY 1991 for failure to pay.

Court Referral Program–The Alabama Court Referral Program (CRP) network has undergone extensive change in the past several years. The mission of the Court Referral Program was expanded by passage of the Mandatory Treatment Act of 1990 which dramatically increased the responsibilities of the Administrative Office of Courts, the judiciary, and the court referral network in the area of alcohol/drug abuse.

Mandatory Treatment Act of 1990. The Mandatory Treatment Act, which became effective August 15, 1990, provides that all defendants arrested for an offense involving alcohol and/or drugs be evaluated by a Court Referral Officer and referred to treatment or education programs according to the severity of their alcohol/drug abuse. The Act also provides for drug testing and monitoring of certain persons and establishes a diversion program under the auspices of district attorneys and city prosecutors for specific drug-related offenses. The Court Referral Program, certified and directed by the Administrative Office of Courts, is expanding to accommodate the demand for additional services.

AOC staff conducted a series of training sessions for the judiciary and court officials, district attorneys, law enforcement officers, attorneys, and probation officers in 26 counties during FY 1991. Special workshops were presented to circuit and district judges during their mid-winter conference in Birmingham, judicial secretaries at their annual conference in Tuscaloosa, municipal court clerks and law enforcement officials in Tuscaloosa and Birmingham, and juvenile judges in Tuscaloosa.

Court Referral Program Curriculum Revised. The curriculum manual for the Court Referral Program (CRP) was revised to include information about the Mandatory Treatment Act and materials on drugs of abuse and alcohol/drug related offenses in addition to DUI.

Five regional curriculum training sessions were conducted for instructors of all DUI Court Referral Schools to implement the new curriculum. Full utilization of the new manual, including the new policies and procedures, will begin October 1, 1991.

Twenty-five new Level I and Level II instructors attended the Instructor Certification Program in March 1991 and began teaching in the CRP system upon their certification.

Court Referral Officer Program. Contracts for 39 Court Referral Officers (CROs) were implemented FY 1991 through funding from the CRO Trust Fund.

In addition to three orientation programs for new CROs, a special training session was sponsored for CROs and their supervisors in December 1990. The first certification program for CROs was conducted in March 1991. Thirty-five CROs were certified through this program.

Revision of the CRO Field Manual was initiated and plans are being formulated to expand the capacity and services of CRO programs. This joint venture by AOC and the Alabama Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation will be conducted over the next three years and will focus on expansion of case management, monitoring, and drug testing capacity.

Defendant Evaluations and Referrals. Approximately 25,600 evaluations were conducted by Court Referral Officers in FY 1991. Defendants referred by the courts were placed in the following categories: Level I (education) 9,774; Level II (education) 5,515; Level III (treatment) 3,474.

Court Relations Division

The Court Relations Division has a variety of responsibilities, including legislative and executive liaisons, promoting improvements in the juvenile justice system, monitoring child support referees, overseeing court reporting services, managing the videorecording project, and publishing the UJS Annual Report.

The Court Relations Division assisted in the preparation of the courts' presentation at Legislative Budget Hearings on April 2, 1991. The Legislature convened in Regular Session on April 16, 1991, and adjourned July 29, 1991. The judicial system's Legislative Digest was published weekly during the session and distributed to 350 state and local judicial officials when funds were available to do so. In addition, first readings were sent weekly to the 21 members of the Court's Legislative Steering Council. Copies of local legislation were sent to local officials in circuits and counties affected.

The Chief Justice delivered a State of the Judiciary address to the Legislature on April 25, 1991. The Court Relations Division assisted with the arrangements for this address. Prior to the speech, the Unified Judicial System hosted a breakfast for all legislators.

Thirty-six Alabama circuits were exempted from the requirements of expedited processing of cases involving child support. The four remaining circuits were required to have referees to hear child support cases. Monthly, these circuits file reports of child support cases divided into Title IV-D cases and non-Title IV-D cases. This report is accompanied by substantiating dockets so claims for reimbursement may be made from the Department of Human Resources. Under the contract negotiated with the Department of Human Resources, request for 66 percent reimbursement of the referees' salaries or fees is made monthly for the percentage of time spent dealing with Title IV-D cases. The Court Relations Division has the responsibility of monitoring this program to submit the budget to DHR, to assure reports are filed, and to monitor when reimbursement is secured.

The Court Relations Division continues its responsibilities in the area of court reporting services. Monthly reports are received from all official court reporters regarding the status of transcripts. Situations involving delinquent transcripts are reviewed and assistance provided when justified.

The project involving the videorecording of court procedures in three Birmingham Circuit Courts was assigned to the Court Relations Division. National and state studies were reviewed and actual usage of videorecording in Kentucky courts was observed. Three courtrooms in Birmingham were equipped with videorecording equipment and became operational in February 1991.

The Court Relations Division continued its responsibilities in the juvenile justice area. Legislation was introduced to further modify the juvenile code. The Division coordinated meetings with other departments providing services for children to develop a plan for implementing the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act relating to multiple needs children. Proposals relating to legislation and procedures were prepared for consideration by the Alabama Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

The Division prepared the survey for the local juvenile justice coordinating councils and compiled the responses for the 1991 Juvenile Justice Report. The Division also compiled the information for the Resource Directory for Services for Children and Youth. All arrangements for the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council's meetings were made by the division.

The Court Relations Division had primary responsibility for compiling, publishing, and distributing the 1990 Unified Judicial System Annual Report.

The Director of the Court Relations Division serves on the Board of Directors of the Alabama Center for Law and Civic Education which promotes law related education for students and citizens. The director

served as secretary for the board, vice president, and currently is president.

The Court Relations Division has provided staff support for the Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee.

Alabama Judicial College Division

The Alabama Judicial College (AJC) is charged with sponsoring and coordinating orientation and continuing education for judges, clerks, and other court officials, and employees of the Alabama Judicial System.

Fiscal Year 1991 was highlighted by a number of outstanding judicial education conferences and several specialized programs offered with funds from grant sources. The Alabama Judicial College presented 34 education meetings with 2,206 program participants.

The Law Enforcement Planning Agency of the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs awarded the Alabama Judicial College grants to conduct a program on case management and a program on juvenile justice issues. The two grants totaled approximately $85,000. Both grants included funds to conduct faculty skills workshops for selected judges. These judges in turn prepared to teach other Alabama judges about effective case management techniques in courses offered at the Judges Mid- Winter Conference and about various juvenile justice issues offered at a Juvenile Court Judges Orientation Conference.

The case management grant funded two days of the Judges Mid-Winter Conference, the first satellite teleconference, and training about the Uniform Filings and Procedures Guide. Additionally, the grant will fund a faculty skills workshop for clerks and a second satellite teleconference on enforcing judicial orders in FY 1992. The juvenile grant funded a juvenile court judges seminar for judges with a maximum of three years experience, a joint program of juvenile court judges and juvenile probation officers, tours of regional detention facilities, and a juvenile court judges meeting.

Additionally, Law Enforcement Planning Agency awarded funds through an Interdepartmental Agreement to sponsor a workshop on gangs and drugs at the 1991 Interagency Conference on Youth. A highlight of the interagency meeting was the signing of a new Interagency Agreement by key department heads of state agencies that provide services to children.

A joint project of the Alabama Judicial College and the University of Montevallo entitled, "Judging Life through Literature," was offered for a second year for 20 judges. This workshop was supported through a grant from the Alabama Humanities Foundation, the state affiliate of the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities. Distinguished faculty included Alan Hornstein, Associate Dean, University of Maryland, and John Lott, Professor of English, University of Montevallo.

The 1990 Appellate Judges Conference, a state-funded conference, was conducted in November in Point Clear.

The 1991 Clerks and Registers Mid-Winter Conference was conducted in January in Decatur. Segments were devoted to a clerk's perspective on the new Rules of Criminal Procedure, child support,and procedures on how to prorate docket fees. Additionally, a report was given on time standards and the Case Load Reporting System (CLR). Courses were also offered on case tracking and reporting in nonautomated and automated court sites.

The Circuit and District Judges Mid-Winter Conference was conducted in January in Birmingham. The program featured a segment on bankruptcy, the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act, and statutes which may operate to stay proceeding in state courts. Additionally, a report from the Bar Task Force on Alternative Dispute Resolution was given along with information and technical assistance on unlawful detainer, bad checks, contempt, and the Mandatory Treatment Act of 1990.

The Annual Court Reporters Orientation and Mid-Winter Conference was held in Birmingham in January. The conference was divided into two segments: The Orientation program for court reporters with less than five years experience, consisting of a series of seminars conducted by official court reporters on ethics and different areas of court reporting, and the Mid-Winter Conference which was tailored for all official and freelance court reporters with segments on reporting for impaired witnesses and defendants, a legal perspective of AIDS in the courtroom, and innovative methods of transcript production.

Additionally, the Alabama Judicial College cosponsored a satellite teleconference with the American Bar Association on child support for judges, lawyers, and representatives from the Department of Human Resources.

The Alabama Judicial College sponsored four regional workshops for the clerks' employees in Birmingham, Huntsville, Montgomery, and Mobile. Issues addressed included: time standards, uniform filing, time management, the new criminal rules, and post-judgement remedies.

During the summer of 1991, the Alabama Judicial College coordinated three annual conferences: the 48th Annual Conference of Circuit Clerks and Registers, the Circuit and District Judges Annual Conference, and the Judicial Secretaries Annual Conference. The judges, clerks, and secretaries attended these meetings although state per diem and mileage were not provided.

SUPREME

Rules Adopted and Orders Entered by the Supreme Court FY 1991

RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Rule 1.3

Amendment to Rule 1.3 ARCrP- "Computation and Enlargement of Time," adding Rule 1.3(c) to make Rule 1.3 inapplicable to Rule 4. Order dated 9/19/91, effective 10/1/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 583 So.2d CXXIX (October 10, 1991).

Rule 1.4

Amendment of Rule 1.4(p) ARCrP- definition of "Law Enforcement Officer." Order dated 7/23/91, effective 7/23/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 582 So.2d CXVII (September 12, 1991).

Amendment of Rule 1.4(r), ARCrP- definition of "minor misdemeanor." Order dated 9/19/91, effective 10/1/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 583 So.2d CXXVI (October 10, 1991).

Rule 7.1

Amendment of Rule 7.1(f)(1) ARCrP, dealing with the definitions and requirements of professional bondsmen. Order dated 12/26/90, effective 1/1/91. Alabama Reporter, 569 So.2d LIX.

Amendment of Rule 7.1(f)(3)(i), ARCrP, "Professional Bondsman." Order dated 12/18/90, effective 1/1/91. *Alabama Reporter*, 569 So.2d LX.

Rule 11

Amendment of Rule 11 ARCrP, "Incompetency and Mental Examinations." Order dated 6/11/91, effective 6/11/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 581 So.2d No. 4, CXX (August 29, 1991).

Rule 14.4

Amendment of Rule 14.4, "Acceptance of Guilty Plea." Order dated 11/2/90 relating to colloquy upon acceptance of guilty plea. Effective 1/1/91. *Alabama Reporter*, 567 So.2d LVII.

Rule 26.9

Amendment of Rule 26.9(c) ARCrP, "Minute Entries." Order dated 9/19/91, effective 10/1/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 582 So.2d CXXVI (October 10, 1991).

RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Rule 3 and Appendix I

Amendment to Rule 3 ARCP to include filing of informational Cover Sheet (Form 93), rescinding 3/9/90, Order requiring cover sheets in civil cases. Order dated 8/28/91, effective 10/1/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 582 So.2d No. 3, CXII (September 12, 1991).

Rule 83

Amendment of Rule 83, "Local Court Rules." Order entered and effective 12/18/90, extending deadline date of 8/28/90 amendment from 1/1/91 to 7/1/91. *Alabama Reporter*, 569 So.2d LXXV.

Amendment of Rule 83, "Local Court Rules." Order entered 6/25/91, effective 6/25/91, extending deadline date of 7/1/91 (Order of 12/18/90) to 10/1/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 580 So.2d No. 3, XCIV (August 1, 1991).

RULES OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Rule 39

Amendment of Rule 39 ARJA. "Duties of State Law Librarian." Order dated 6/11/91, effective 6/11/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 580 So.2d No. 4, CV (August 8, 1991).

COURT RULES

RULES OF JUVENILE PROCEDURE

Rule 2, ARJP

Approved designations of Juvenile Judges per Rule 2. Order of 12/4/90, effective 12/4/90.

Order approving designation of District Judge Laura Jo Hamilton as additional Juvenile Judge for the 23rd Judicial Circuit pursuant to Rule 2. Order dated 2/19/91.

Order approving designation of District Judge Patricia Smith as Juvenile Judge and District Judge Ronald Jackson as alternate Juvenile Judge pursuant to Rule 2. Order dated 3/5/91.

RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

Rule 32, ARAP

Amendment of Rule 32(a)(3), "Forms of Briefs, The Appendix and Other Papers." Order dated 2/5/91, effective 2/5/91. Southern Reporter Advance Sheets, 573 So.2d No. 2, LXXIX (March 14, 1991).

Example 6
Example 7

Amendment to Examples 6 and 7 - First paragraph of "Note" following examples in Rules of Appellate Procedure. Order dated 2/11/91, effective 2/11/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 573 So.2d No.2, LXXX (March 14, 1991).

Rules 3, 10, 11, 17,28, 30, 31, 32, 35, 39 and Forms

Adoption of Rule 3(e); Amendment of Rules 3(a)(2), 3(d) (1), 10, 11, 17(b), 28(e), 28(g), 31(a), 32(a), 35(c), 39(f), 39(i), ARAP, and forms 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 13. Repeal of Rule 30, form 9, examples 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and, in lieu thereof, creation of forms 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 24, 25, and 26. Order dated 8/27/91, effective 10/1/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 582 So.2d CXVIII (September 12, 1991)

ALABAMA RULES FOR USING VIDEOTAPE EQUIPMENT TO RECORD COURT PROCEEDINGS - ARUVE

Rules 1-6

Order dated 11/13/90, effective 11/26/90. *Alabama Reporter*, 569 So.2d LXIII.

Order dated 7/23/91 amending Rule 1 "Scope of Rules; Title and Abbreviation." Effective 7/23/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 582 So.2d CLXXXV (September 12, 1991).

ATTORNEY CALENDAR CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Order of Chief Justice adopting "Attorney Calendar Conflict Resolution." Order dated 10/17/90, effective 10/22/90.

Amended Order of "Attorney Calendar Conflict Resolution." Order dated 11/26/90, effective 11/26/90. Alabama Reporter, 569 So.2d LXXVII.

VOTER REGISTRATION FORM

Order approving Alabama Voter Registration form. Order dated 2/11/91, effective 2/11/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 573 So. 2d No. 2 LXXXI (March 14, 1991).

RULES FOR MANDATORY CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

Rule 2

Amendment to Rule 2.B, "Scope and Exemptions," providing an exemption for certain attorneys. Order dated 1/22/91, effective 1/22/91. *Alabama Reporter*, 569 So.2d LXII.

RULES OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE [INTERIM]

Rule 12

Amendment to Rule 12(f)(2), "Procedures." Order dated 12/6/90, effective 1/1/91. *Alabama Reporter*, 569 So 2d LXI.

CANONS OF JUDICIAL ETHICS

Canon 7

Amendment to Canon 7C regarding applicability of Canons to candidates for judicial office. Order dated 10/1/90, effective 10/1/90. Alabama Reporter, 567 So.2d LXIII.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION TO ALABAMA STATE BAR

Rule VI.I(3)

Amendment of Rule VI.I(3), "Grading Examinations." Order dated 8/22/91, effective 10/1/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 583 So.2d No. 3 LXXIV (September 26, 1991).

Rule VI.J(1)

Amendment of Rule VI.J(1), "Basic Rule." Order dated 8/22/91, effective 10/1/91. *Southern Reporter Advance Sheets*, 583 So 2d No. 3 LXXVI (September 26, 1991).

MISCELLANEOUS

Supreme Court Clerk's Office - Photocopy Costs

Order of November 9, 1990, amending prior Order of 8/9/90 relating to photocopy charges. *Alabama Reporter*, 569 So.2d LXXX.

Temporary Time Standards for Appellate Courts

Order dated 11/13/89, effective 11/13/89. Southern Reporter Advance Sheets, 573 So.2d No 3 CV (March 21, 1991).

LEGISLATIVE

Alabama Legislative Acts

Enactments by the legislature have great impact on the operations of courts. Adequate funding, additional judgeships, and modifications in statutes during each regular and special session require changes in practices and procedures throughout the court system.

General Fund Budget

Act 91-738 (H.8 1991 First Special Session) Effective: 10/1/91

The total General Fund Budget Appropriation Act appropriated a total of $815 million for FY 1991-92. The Judicial Department appropriations were as follows:

Court of Civil Appeals	$1,428,659
Court of Criminal Appeals	$2,354,069
Judicial Inquiry Commission	$128,005
Judicial Retirement System	$1,380,000
Supreme Court	$4,781,642
Supreme Court Marshal & Librarian	$968,165
Unified Judicial System	$74,452,037

Alabama Community Punishment and Corrections Act of 1991

Act 91-441 (H.34) Effective: 10/1/91

This Act provides for community punishment and corrections programs and procedures which may be established by a county or group of counties, community punishment and corrections authorities, or other nonprofit entities. These programs are for state and county inmates or youthful offenders in custody of the county who meet criteria set forth in this Act. If a program has been established in a county, a sentencing judge may authorize a state inmate in a state penal facility to be approved by the Department of Corrections for participation in a local program.

This Act sets out the goals of the Act; the sentencing alternatives available to the sentencing judge; the process whereby an authority, established for that purpose, may draft a community punishment and corrections plan to meet the Department of Corrections' funding and grant evaluation criteria; and the application process to be used by a nonprofit entity desiring to plan and perform community punishment and corrections functions, including a certification of incorporation, standards for boards of directors, meetings, and powers granted to the nonprofit corporation under the Alabama Nonprofit Corporation Act.

The Act provides a process whereby funding may be secured for community-based program options and facilities and for contracting with qualified proprietary, nonprofit, or governmental entities. An offender participating in the community punishment and corrections process may be assessed user fees to defray costs of the program. Provisions are also made for an employed offender's wages to be apportioned by the county to specified recipients.

The Act contains provisions whereby an authority may remain eligible for grant funding. Immunity from civil liability for any injury or loss to any person resulting from the operation of a community punishment and corrections program is also addressed in the Act.

ACTS

Good Time Deductions

Act 91-637 (H.194)
Effective: 10/29/91

This Act amends Section 14-9-41, *Code of Alabama 1975*, to provide that inmates who have been sentenced to the state penitentiary for a term of 15 years or less may earn correctional incentive time.

Correctional incentive time credit under this Act may be granted to eligible inmates who were convicted of crimes committed after May 19, 1980. An express provision prohibits eligibility of inmates convicted of crimes of the unlawful sale or distribution of controlled substances and sexual offenses. Class A felons and those sentenced to life imprisonment or death were already excluded.

Drug Trafficking Offenses - Amended to Include Amphetamine and Methamphetamine

Act 91-447 (H.35)
Effective: 7/29/91

This Act amends Section 13A-12-231, *Code of Alabama 1975*, which provides for the offense of trafficking in illegal drugs, to include amphetamine and methamphetamine within the offense. "Trafficking in amphetamine" and "trafficking in methamphetamine" are subject to a minimum penalty of 3 years' imprisonment and $50,000 fine for quantities of 28 grams to 500 grams, up to a mandatory prison term of life without parole for quantities of 10 kilos or more. A person is guilty of "trafficking," a Class A felony, if he "knowingly sells, manufacturers, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of," the specified minimum amount of a prohibited illegal drug.

Alabama Safety Belt Use Act of 1991

Act 91-255 (H.72)
Effective: 7/18/91
(With 12-month period for warnings)

This Act requires front seat occupants of passenger cars which are manufactured with safety belts to have belts properly fastened about their bodies at all times when the vehicle is in motion. The term "passenger car" is defined as "a motor vehicle with motive power designed for carrying ten or fewer passengers. Such term does not include a motorcycle or a trailer."

The Act specifically exempts (1) a child passenger who is required to use a child passenger restraint; (2) any passenger who possesses a written statement from a licensed physician stating that, for medical reasons, he is unable to wear a safety belt; (3) rural letter carriers of the U. S. Postal service, while performing official duties; (4) any driver or passenger who is delivering mail or newspapers from house to house; (5) passengers of cars with model years prior to 1965; and (6) passengers in motor vehicles which normally operate in reverse.

After a one year "warning period" (ending 7/18/92), any person violating the provisions of the Act may be fined up to $25.00. Enforcement of the Act's provisions is limited to instances in which a person is stopped by a law enforcement officer for a separate offense **and is issued a citation or warrant of arrest for the separate violation of law**. It is specifically provided that a violation of the Act shall not constitute probable cause for search of the vehicle involved, "shall not be considered evidence or contributory negligence, shall not limit the liability of an insurer," or be entered on the violator's driving record.

Immunity From Civil Liability - Volunteers

Act 91-439 (H.85)
Effective: 1/25/92

This Act provides immunity from civil liability in any action based on any act/omission of a volunteer if: (1) the volunteer was acting in good faith within the scope of his official functions and (2) the damage/injury was not caused by his willful and wanton misconduct.

The term "volunteer" is defined as "a person performing services for a nonprofit organization, a nonprofit corporation, a hospital, or a governmental entity without compensation other than reimbursement for actual expenses incurred. The term includes a volunteer serving as a director, officer, trustee, or direct service volunteer."

"In any suit against a nonprofit organization, nonprofit corporation, or a hospital for civil damages based upon the negligent act or omission of a volunteer, proof of such act or omission shall be sufficient to establish the responsibility of the organization therefor under the doctrine of respondeat superior, notwithstanding the immunity granted to the volunteer [by this Act]."

Increases Docket Fees for Traffic Infractions, Misdemeanors, and Violations

Act 91-438 (H.27)
Effective: 7/29/91

This Act amends Sections 12-19-171, -172, -175, -178, and -179, *Code of Alabama 1975*, to increase the docket fees by $2.00 on traffic infractions, misdemeanors, violations, and municipal ordinance violations in district and circuit courts. This $2.00 increase is distributed to the Peace Officers' Annuity Fund.

Driver's Education "Penalty" Assessment

Act 91-433 (H.736)
Effective: 7/29/91

This Act amends Section 32-5-313, *Code of Alabama 1975*, to provide that a $7.00 "penalty" shall be imposed or assessed "upon conviction by any judge in any court of the state of any offense involving a traffic infraction; or upon conviction of a traffic infraction prescribed by any county or municipal ordinance."

All such penalties assessed and collected must be forwarded by the court clerk to the state treasurer within 30 days from the date collected. The State Treasurer is required to credit all amounts received to the Driver Education and Training Fund (21 percent); the Alabama College System Truck Driver Training Consortium Fund (36 percent); the Alabama Traffic Safety Center Fund (10 percent); the State Safety Coordinating Committee (3 percent); and the Catastrophic Trust Fund for Special Education (30 percent).

(Superseded by Act 91-824).

Increase in Docket Fee for State Driver's Fund

Act 91-824 (H.38 1991 First Special Session)
Effective: 10/4/91

This Act amends Sections 12-19-171, 12-19-172, 12-19-179, 12-14-14, and 32-5-313, *Code of Alabama 1975*, to provide a docket fee assessment of $8.50 in all municipal and district court traffic cases, to be distributed to the "State Driver's Fund", superseding Act 91-433, which authorized a $7.00 penalty assessment, and all previous laws pertaining to assessment of costs or penalties for the benefit of the "Driver's Education Fund" or "Driver's Education and Training Fund." The revenue is divided as indicated in Act 91-433, plus $1.50 to the Commercial Drivers Liscense Section of the Department of Public Safety.

Additional Circuit Judgeships for 10th Circuit (Bessemer), 15th Circuit (Montgomery), 19th Circuit (Autauga, Chilton, and Elmore)

Act 91-640 (S.343)
Effective: 8/8/91

This Act creates judgeship number 25 in the 10th Judicial Circuit with said judge to serve in the Bessemer cut-off. The Act also creates an additional circuit judgeship in the 15th Judicial Circuit (Montgomery). The Act further creates circuit judgeship number 3 in the 19th Judicial Circuit and establishes residency requirements for the judges whereby the judge occupying judgeship number 1 shall be a resident of Elmore County, the judge occupying number 2 shall be a resident of Autauga County, and the judge occupying number 3 shall be a resident of Chilton County; however, the judges shall serve the circuit at large. All judgeships created in this Act will be filled at the general election in 1992 and shall assume office in January 1993.

Marshall County District Judgeship

Act 91-558 (H.435)
Effective: 7/29/91

This Act provides an additional district judgeship (No. 2) in Marshall County. The new judgeship will be filled in the 1992 general election and will take office in January 1993.

Circuit Clerks–State Salary Adjustment

Act 91-471 (H.509)
Effective: 10/1/92

This Act sets the annual state salary of circuit clerks and registers at $50,000 effective October 1, 1992. The salary of registers, payable from the state treasury, shall be increased by the same amount which accrues to circuit clerks, but a register's state salary may not exceed that of the circuit clerk.

Reopen Judicial Retirement System

Act 91-795 (S.52 1991 First Special Session)
Effective: 9/20/91

Any circuit judge who is an active and contributing member of the judicial retirement fund and has been a member since February 1, 1977, who has had full-time service as an administrative assistant and/or an executive assistant in the exe-

cutive department or had former service as a full-time assistant district attorney, a deputy district attorney, or an assistant attorney general may claim and purchase credit in the judicial retirement fund for up to three years of such time of service.

Any judge wishing to purchase such service shall pay into the judicial retirement fund a sum equal to both the judge's and the state's annual contribution for each year of service credit claimed within one year from the effective date of this Act. According to the Retirement Systems, the amount required to purchase service under this Act will be 33 percent of current salary.

State Holidays Act

Act 91-250 (H.135)
Effective: 7/16/91

This Act amends Section 1-3-8, *Code of Alabama 1975*, to provide that Thomas Jefferson's birthday (April 13) shall be observed on Presidents' Day (3rd Monday in February); that Mardi Gras Day be observed only in Baldwin and Mobile counties; that National Memorial Day (last Monday of May) be observed; and that state employees (except in Baldwin and Mobile counties) have one personal leave day of their choice when scheduled with the approval of their supervisor.

Sets the Date for Paying Longevity Pay

Act 91-792 (S.70 1991 First Special Session)
Effective: 9/20/91

This Act amends Section 36-6-11, *Code of Alabama 1975*, to provide that longevity pay shall be paid on the first pay day of December for all officers and employees eligible for longevity pay.

State Employees Retirement Credit for Unused Sick Leave

Act 91-617 (H.324)
Effective: 7/30/91

This Act amends Section 36-26-36.1, *Code of Alabama 1975*, relating to sick leave for teachers and state employees, to provide for conversion to retirement membership service of accrued unused sick leave, up to a maximum number of 180 days or as otherwise allowed by law, whichever is greater, in the event that the employee does not elect to receive payment for accrued sick leave. The Act specifically provides that no employee can receive credit for both retirement purposes and payment or partial payment for accrued sick leave.

Teachers' and Employees' Retirement Systems Credit for Out of State Service

Act 91-789 (S.35 1991 First Special Session)
Effective: 9/20/91

This Act amends Section 36-27-15.2, *Code of Alabama 1975*, to allow members of the Teachers' and Employees' Retirement Systems to purchase up to five years of credit for public employment rendered in states other than Alabama if said member has attained at least 10 years of contributing membership service credit. To claim such credit for out-of-state service, the member must pay a percentage of his current annual earnable compensation or average final compensation, whichever is greater, equal to the employer and member contributions for each year to be claimed.

State Employees - Per Diem and Mileage Allowance

Act 91-564 (H.109)
Effective: 7/29/91

The Governor sets the rates of reimbursement for per diem and mileage for state employees on official travel within a range established by the legislature pursuant to Section 36-7-20, *Code of Alabama 1975*. This Act establishes the state per diem range at not less than $50 nor more than $75 per day and provides that 6 to 12 hours travel will be 15 percent of the regular per diem rate.

The range established by the legislature for mileage reimbursement is not less than $.25 per mile nor more than $.30 per mile for use of a privately owned vehicle.

Probate Judges' Service Retirement Benefits

Act 91-641 (S.412)
Effective: 8/8/91

This Act amends Section 12-18-87, *Code of Alabama 1975*, relating to probate judges' retirement benefits, so as to increase the amount of benefits authorized for service retirement from 65 percent to 75 percent of the base sum or salary the judge is receiving and on which the judge is paying contributions immediately prior to retirement. With this amendment, the amount of benefits for judges with 10 or more years of service will be the same, regardless of whether retirement is granted based on service or disability eligibility.

Subsection (e) of Section 12-18-87 was also amended to specifically provide that a disabled probate judge serving less than 10 years (but in excess of five) shall receive disability benefits of no less than 30 percent of the annual state salary being paid to a full-time probate judge.

Regional Detention and Shelter Care Facilities

Act 91-634 (H.141)
Effective: 10/1/91

This Act amends Section 12-15-61, *Code of Alabama 1975*, relating to facilities used for the detention and shelter care of children to require the Department of Youth Services to develop and implement a statewide system of regional detention centers for children prior to October 1, 1991. It is further provided that DYS must subsidize the detention of children in such facilities in an amount up to one-half the average cost, "said amount depending on the provision of funds therefor by the legislature to the department."

DHR Authority In Child Support Collection

Act 91-660 (S.466)
Effective: 8/8/91

This Act amends Section 38-10-9, *Code of Alabama 1975*, to expand the authority of the Department of Human Resources beyond investigating a parents' financial ability to pay child support to expressly authorize the Department to conduct investigations to locate absent parents and to determine the location, incomes, and assets of such parents.

The Department is specifically authorized to petition the "appropriate district or circuit court" for issuance of a "citation" to any parent who refuses to provide information requested or who provides incomplete or false information. The "citation" envisioned by this Act must notify the parent that he or she is required to appear before the court and submit to an oral examination regarding the amount of his or her income and the nature, location, description and value of his or her assets. Failure to appear in court as directed may be treated as contempt.

Income Withholding For Support

Act 91-559 (H.593)
Effective: 7/29/91

This Act amends Section 30-3-61 and Section 30-3-62, *Code of Alabama 1975*, relating to income withholding orders for support, to:

1. require employers to remit support payments to the collecting agent within 10 days of the date the obligor/employee is paid his or her paycheck from which the amount is withheld;
2. specify that withholding orders shall be promptly terminated when (1) there is no longer a current order for support and all arrearages have been satisfied or (2) when the obligor requests termination and there is a written signed agreement of the custodial and absent parent (or DHR in Title IV-D cases, where support rights have been assigned to the state) providing for an alternative arrangement. Termination shall not be authorized, however, if the withholding order has previously been terminated and reinstated;
3. provide for reinstatement of the withholding order if the absent parent fails to make payments in a timely manner or if the obligor requests reinstatement.
4. provide that in interstate cases, the law and procedures of the state in which the absent parent is employed shall apply; except with respect to when withholding must be implemented, which shall be controlled by the law of the state where the support order was entered.

Juvenile Courts - Child Protection/ Restraining Orders

Act 91-661 (S.443)
Effective: 8/8/91

This Act authorizes any juvenile court exercising jurisdiction after a dependency petition has been filed, or on an emergency basis, to enter restraining or protection orders to protect the health or safety of a child. Except for emergency orders issued upon a "showing of verified written or oral evidence of abuse or neglect," no protection or restraining order may be entered without prior notice and a hearing. Where emergency orders are issued, a hearing, after notice, must be held within "72 hours or the next judicial business day" after issuance for the purpose of continuing, dissolving, or modifying the order.

The Act enumerates, without limiting, the conditions which may be ordered by the court, among which are requiring persons to vacate the home where the child resides, to require participation in individual or family counseling, and payment of temporary support or the costs of medical or psychiatric treatment for the child or other family members.

Any violation of a protective/ restraining order shall be subject to the court's contempt power and, if found to have occurred because of willful conduct, the contemner shall be required to pay all court costs and attorney fees incurred by the person seeking enforcement of the order.

The provisions of this Act are cumulative to the remedies available through Alabama's Protection From Abuse Act and criminal laws relating to child abuse. Except to the extent of conflicts, this Act should be construed in *pari materia* with those laws.

Revised Civil Commitment Procedures for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Institutions

Act 91-440 (H.423) Effective: 1/1/92

This Act amends portions of Chapter 52 of Title 22, *Code of Alabama 1975*, dealing with the commitment, discharge, and transfers of persons in state mental health and mental retardation institutions.

Section 22-52-2: Upon receiving a petition to involuntarily commit a respondent by petition, a probate judge must immediately review the petition and must require (instead of "may allow") that the petitioner be sworn and answer questions under oath.

Section 22-52-3: Before this Act, the petition and the order setting a hearing should have been served on the "respondent" (which term throughout the Act is substituted for the terms "such person" or "person sought to be committed") at least five days before the hearing. This Act eliminated the time requirement and substituted the words "adequate notice" for "five days notice."

Section 22-52-6: This section was altered so that a designated mental health facility (instead of "such other public facility") shall receive notice of the petition and the date of the final hearing on the petition to commit.

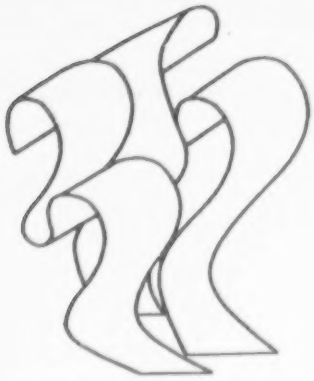
Section 22-52-7: This section was amended so that a probate judge may order respondent detained if limitations on the respondent's liberty are ordered.

Section 22-52-9: Several provisions were added in this section providing for a probate judge's authority to commit a respondent to outpatient treatment; the probate judge's adhering to standards and setting time limits on outpatient treatment; and allowing special probate judges to hear and enter orders with regard to renewing commitment orders.

Section 22-52-12: This section was amended to clarify that law enforcement officers are to convey a respondent to the department or a designated mental health facility for inpatient treatment. Also, subsection (b) was eliminated, so that progress reports will no longer be required to be given to the probate judge.

Section 22-52-15: Provides for the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation's designating certain mental health facilities to receive respondents; the DMH/MR's establishing standards of care and services to be rendered; and a designated mental health facility not being required to accept a respondent but having the authority to contract with public or private mental health facilities. This section eliminated the immunity persons would have from civil liability in any dealings with respondents.

Sections 22-52-1 and 22-52-10, were specifically repealed by this Act. In addition, the purposes of the Act, a definitions section, and a section stating the procedure for filing a petition were added. The Act further provides for a probate judge's authority to involuntarily commit a "respondent" at the final hearing if the judge finds "clear and convincing" evidence (formerly, "clear, unequivocal, and convincing" evidence), that the respondent meets the criteria for involuntary commitment by entering an order for outpatient or inpatient treatment, whichever is the least restrictive alternative necessary and available for respondent's treatment. If the criteria for commitment are not met, the petition for involuntary commitment shall be dismissed.



JUDICIAL

Rosters of Judicial Officials

September 30, 1991

ALABAMA APPELLATE COURTS

Alabama Supreme Court

Sonny Hornsby, *Chief Justice*
Alva Hugh Maddox, *Associate Justice*
Reneau Pearson Almon, *Associate Justice*
Janie Ledlow Shores, *Associate Justice*
Oscar William Adams, Jr., *Associate Justice*
James Gorman Houston, Jr., *Associate Justice*
Henry B. Steagall II, *Associate Justice*
Mark Kennedy, *Associate Justice*
Kenneth F. Ingram, *Associate Justice*
Robert G. Esdale, *Clerk*

Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals

John M. Patterson, *Presiding Judge*
John C. Tyson III, *Judge*
William M. Bowen, Jr., *Judge*
Sam W. Taylor, *Judge*
Henry W. McMillan, Jr., *Judge*
Lane W. Mann, *Clerk*

Alabama Court of Civil Appeals

William E. Robertson, *Presiding Judge*
Charles A. Thigpen, *Judge*
Robert J. Russell, *Judge*
John H. Wilkerson, Jr., *Clerk*

Appellate Court Officials

William C. Younger, *Marshal/State Law Librarian*
George E. Smith, *Reporter of Decisions*

ROSTERS

ALABAMA TRIAL COURTS

First Judicial Circuit
(Choctaw, Clarke, and Washington Counties)

Circuit Judges

Hardie B. Kimbrough, *Presiding Circuit Judge*

J. Richmond Pearson, *Circuit Judge*

Choctaw County
D. Pedro Scurlock III, *District Judge*
Donald R. Gibson, *Circuit Clerk*

Clarke County
Harold L. Crow, *District Judge*
A. Wayne Brunson, *Circuit Clerk*

Washington County
James T. Baxter, *District Judge*
Leo Howard, *Circuit Clerk*

Second Judicial Circuit
(Butler, Crenshaw, and Lowndes Counties)

Circuit Judge

Arthur E. Gamble, Jr., *Presiding Circuit Judge*

Butler County
Barry O. Branum, *District Judge*
Bobby T. Branum, *Circuit Clerk*

Crenshaw County
William R. King, *District Judge*
Ann W. Tate, *Circuit Clerk*

Lowndes County
A. Ted Bozeman, *District Judge*
Elsie B. Davis, *Circuit Clerk*

Third Judicial Circuit
(Barbour and Bullock Counties)

Circuit Judge

William H. Robertson, *Presiding Circuit Judge*

Barbour County
William T. Gaither, *District Judge*
David S. Nix, *Circuit Clerk*

Bullock County
Michael O. Emfinger, *District Judge*
Curtis J. Elzie, *Circuit Clerk*

Fourth Judicial Circuit
(Bibb, Dallas, Hale, Perry, and Wilcox Counties)

Circuit Judges

J. C. Norton, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Jack W. Meigs, *Circuit Judge*

Bibb County
James M. White, *District Judge*
R. L. Foster, *Circuit Clerk*

Dallas County
Nathaniel Walker, *District Judge*
William A. Kynard, *Circuit Clerk*

Hale County
William A. Ryan, *District Judge*
Betty Gale Pate, *Circuit Clerk*

Perry County
Richard M. Avery, Jr., *District Judge*
Mary C. Moore, *Circuit Clerk*

Wilcox County
Jo Celeste Pettway, *District Judge*
Willie L. Powell, *Circuit Clerk*

Fifth Judicial Circuit
(Chambers, Macon, Randolph, and Tallapoosa Counties)

Circuit Judges

Howard F. Bryan IV, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Lewis H. Hamner, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
Philip Dale Segrest, *Circuit Judge*

Chambers County
Joel G. Holley, *District Judge*
Phyllis Cumbee, *Circuit Clerk*

Macon County
Aubrey Ford, Jr., *District Judge*
Eddie Dean Mallard, *Circuit Clerk*

Randolph County
W. Patrick Whaley, *District Judge*
Kim S. Benefield, *Circuit Clerk*

Tallapoosa County
Ray D. Martin, *District Judge*
Frank Lucas, *Circuit Clerk*

Sixth Judicial Circuit
(Tuscaloosa County)

Paul S. Conger, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
John M. Karrh, *Circuit Judge*
Thomas S. Wilson, *Circuit Judge*
Robert V. Wooldridge III, *Circuit Judge*
Vacant, *Circuit Judge*
James C. Guin III, *District Judge*
Gay M. Lake, Jr., *District Judge*
Doris T. Turner, *Circuit Clerk*
Elizabeth B. Hamner, *District Clerk*

Seventh Judicial Circuit
(Calhoun and Cleburne Counties)

Circuit Judges
Malcolm B. Street, Jr., *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Jack W. Hughes, *Circuit Judge*
R. Joel Laird, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
Samuel H. Monk II, *Circuit Judge*

Calhoun County
Gus W. Colvin, *District Judge*
R. Allen Crow, *District Judge*
Larry F. Warren, *District Judge*
Barbara J. Craft, *Circuit Clerk*
Barbara A. Swift, *Register*
Marie S. Tidwell, *District Clerk*

Cleburne County
W. Glea Sarrell, Jr., *District Judge*
Horace D. Perry, *Circuit Clerk*

Eighth Judicial Circuit
(Morgan County)

Richard L. Hundley, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
C. Bennett McRae, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
Rudolph W. Slate, *Circuit Judge*
David H. Bibb, *District Judge*
David J. Breland, *District Judge*
Cleo D. Teague, *Circuit Clerk*
Melba S. Dutton, *District Clerk*

Ninth Judicial Circuit
(Cherokee and DeKalb Counties)

Circuit Judges
Randall L. Cole, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
David A. Rains, *Circuit Judge*

Cherokee County
John D. Coggin, *District Judge*
Carolyn M. Smith, *Circuit Clerk*

DeKalb County
Lee C. Traylor, *District Judge*
Jimmy V. Lindsey, *Circuit Clerk*
Gloria R. Fortson, *Register*

Tenth Judicial Circuit
(Jefferson County)

Charles R. Crowder, *Presiding Circuit Judge*

Birmingham Division
Joe G. Barnard, *Circuit Judge*
Jack D. Carl, *Circuit Judge*
Marvin Cherner, *Circuit Judge*
James S. Garrett, *Circuit Judge*
Arthur J. Hanes, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
James H. Hard IV, *Circuit Judge*
Claude B. Hughes, *Circuit Judge*
William A. Jackson, *Circuit Judge*
Joseph J. Jasper, *Circuit Judge*
Howard Stuart Leach, *Circuit Judge*
Michael W. McCormick, *Circuit Judge*
Roger M. Monroe, *Circuit Judge*
Josh Mullins, *Circuit Judge*
Charles J. Najjar, *Circuit Judge*
J. Richmond Pearson, *Circuit Judge*
N. Daniel Rogers, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
Sandra Ross, *Circuit Judge*
P. Wayne Thorn, *Circuit Judge*
William J. Wynn, *Circuit Judge*
Wadell C. Zanaty, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
John H. Alsbrooks, Jr., *District Judge*
Elise D. Barclay, *District Judge*
Quentin Q. Brown, Jr., *District Judge*
Robert G. Cahill, *District Judge*
Donald R. Cruse, *District Judge*
Orson L. Johnson, *District Judge*
Jack Montgomery, *District Judge*
Gerald S. Topazi, *District Judge*
Polly Conradi, *Circuit Clerk*

Bessemer Division
Daniel J. Reynolds, Jr., *Senior Circuit Judge*
Ralph D. Cook, *Circuit Judge*
Roger D. Halcomb, *Circuit Judge*
Ralph E. Coleman, Jr., *District Judge*
James W. Patton III, *District Judge*
Vincent J. Schilleci, Jr., *District Judge*
Earl N. Carter, *Circuit Clerk*

Eleventh Judicial Circuit
(Lauderdale County)

N. Michael Suttle, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Frank A. Long, Sr. *Circuit Judge*
Donald H. Patterson, *Circuit Judge*
Deborah B. Paseur, *District Judge*
Kenneth C. Austin, *Circuit Clerk*

Twelfth Judicial Circuit
(Coffee and Pike Counties)

Circuit Judges
Gary L. McAliley, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Terry L. Butts, *Circuit Judge*
John B. Crawley, *Circuit Judge*

Coffee County
Thomas E. Head III, *District Judge*
James C. Ellis, *Circuit Clerk*

Pike County
William G. Hightower, *District Judge*
Brenda M. Peacock, *Circuit Clerk*

Thirteenth Judicial Circuit
(Mobile County)

Braxton Kittrell, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
John F. Butler, *Circuit Judge*
Robert L. Byrd, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
Charles H. Dodson, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
Douglas I. Johnstone, *Circuit Judge*
Robert G. Kendall, *Circuit Judge*
Cain J. Kennedy, *Circuit Judge*
Edward B. McDermott, *Circuit Judge*
Ferrill D. McRae, *Circuit Judge*
Michael E. Zoghby, *Circuit Judge*
Lionel L. Layden, *District Judge*
Dominick J. Matranga, *District Judge*
Michael E. McMaken, *District Judge*
Herman Thomas, *District Judge*
Susan F. Wilson, *Circuit Clerk*
George W. Edgar, *District Clerk*

Fourteenth Judicial Circuit
(Walker County)

James C. Brotherton, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
John L. Madison, *Circuit Judge*
Horace H. Nation III, *Circuit Judge*
Hugh Beaird, *District Judge*
Larry E. Lapkovitch, *District Judge*
Sylvester Anton, *Circuit Clerk*

Fifteenth Judicial Circuit
(Montgomery County)

H. Randall Thomas, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
John W. Davis III, *Circuit Judge*
Richard H. Dorrough, *Circuit Judge*
William R. Gordon, *Circuit Judge*
Joseph D. Phelps, *Circuit Judge*
Charles Price, *Circuit Judge*
Eugene W. Reese, *Circuit Judge*
Lynn Clardy Bright, *District Judge*
Sarah M. Greenhaw, *District Judge*
Craig Miller, *District Judge*
Debra P. Hackett, *Circuit Clerk*

Sixteenth Judicial Circuit
(Etowah County)

Julius S. Swann, Jr., *Presiding Circuit Judge*
William W. Cardwell, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
William H. Rhea III, *Circuit Judge*
Donald W. Stewart, *Circuit Judge*
Robert E. Lewis, *District Judge*
C. Wayne Owen, *District Judge*
Billy S. Yates, *Circuit Clerk*

Seventeenth Judicial Circuit
(Greene, Marengo, and Sumter Counties)

Circuit Judge
Claud D. Neilson, *Presiding Circuit Judge*

Greene County
Richard L. Osborne, *District Judge*
Johnnie M. Knott, *Circuit Clerk*

Marengo County
C. Kendall Snow, *District Judge*
Dewaine L. Sealy, *Circuit Clerk*

Sumter County
Eddie D. Hardaway, Jr., *District Judge*
Carole W. Smith, *Circuit Clerk*

Eighteenth Judicial Circuit
(Shelby County)

Circuit Judges
D. Al Crowson, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Oliver P. Head, *Circuit Judge*
Ronald E. Jackson, District Judge
Patricia M. Smith, District Judge
G. Daniel Reeves, Circuit Clerk

Nineteenth Judicial Circuit
Autauga, Chilton, and Elmore Counties)

Circuit Judges
John B. Bush, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Stephen W. Drinkard, *Circuit Judge*

Autauga County
Phillip W. Wood, *District Judge*
Fred Posey, *Circuit Clerk*

Chilton County
Marise Mims Sandidge, *District Judge*
Mike Smith, *Circuit Clerk*

Elmore County
Thomas P. Stowe, Jr., *District Judge*
W. Earl Sayers, *Circuit Clerk*

Twentieth Judicial Circuit
(Henry and Houston Counties)

Circuit Judges
Edward Jackson, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Michael Crespi, *Circuit Judge*
Denny Holloway, *Circuit Judge*

Henry County
Joseph J. Masters, *District Judge*
Connie J. Burdeshaw, *Circuit Clerk*

Houston County
William D. McFatter, *District Judge*
M. John Steensland, *District Judge*
Julia L. Trant, *Circuit Clerk*
Elizabeth A. Cummings, *Register*

Twenty-First Judicial Circuit
(Escambia County)

Bradley E. Byrne *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Joseph B. Brogden, *Circuit Judge*
Gordon R. Batson, *District Judge*
James D. Taylor, *Circuit Clerk*

Twenty-Second Judicial Circuit
(Covington County)

Jerry E. Stokes, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
M. Ashley McKathan, *Circuit Judge*
Charles T. Morris, *District Judge*
Roger A. Powell, *Circuit Clerk*

Twenty-Third Judicial Circuit
(Madison County)

Thomas N. Younger, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Daniel B. Banks, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
Joseph L. Battle, *Circuit Judge*
Jeri W. Blankenship, *Circuit Judge*
William D. Page, *Circuit Judge*
C. Lynwood Smith, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
E. Dwight Fay, Jr., *District Judge*
Laura W. Hamilton, *District Judge*
Hartwell B. Lutz, *District Judge*
Billy D. Harbin, *Circuit Clerk*

Twenty-Fourth Judicial Circuit
(Fayette, Lamar, and Pickens Counties)

Circuit Judge
Clatus K. Junkin, *Presiding Circuit Judge*

Fayette County
Jerry L. Clary, *District Judge*
James E. Renfroe, *Circuit Clerk*

Lamar County
L. Ed Goss, *District Judge*
Carl F. Woods, *Circuit Clerk*

Pickens County
Thomas B. Woodard IV, *District Judge*
James E. Floyd, *Circuit Clerk*

Twenty-Fifth Judicial Circuit
(Marion and Winston Counties)

Circuit Judges
Carlton Mayhall, Jr., *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Bobby R. Aderholt, *Circuit Judge*

Marion County
James C. Cashion, *District Judge*
James O. Garrard, *Circuit Clerk*

Winston County
Robert Burleson, *District Judge*
William F. Bailey, *Circuit Clerk*
Joyce Martin, *Register*

Twenty-Sixth Judicial Circuit
(Russell County)

Paul J. Miller, Jr., *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Wayne T. Johnson, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
George R. Greene, *District Judge*
Albert L. Johnson, *District Judge*
Devon Kiker, *Circuit Clerk*
Carol Kiker, *Register*

Twenty-Seventh Judicial Circuit
(Marshall County)

William D. Jetton, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
W. G. Gullahorn, Jr., *Circuit Judge*
David J. Evans, Jr., *District Judge*
Jean A. Scott, *Circuit Clerk*

Twenty-Eighth Judicial Circuit
(Baldwin County)

Charles C. Partin, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Thomas B. Norton, *Circuit Judge*
James H. Reid, *Circuit Judge*
Pamela W. Baschab, *District Judge*
Jacquelyn L. Stuart, *District Judge*
Jacqueline Calhoun, *Circuit Clerk*

Twenty-Ninth Judicial Circuit
(Talladega County)

William C. Sullivan, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Jerry L. Fielding, *Circuit Judge*
Tommy R. Dobson, *District Judge*
George N. Sims, *District Judge*
Samuel L. Grice, *Circuit Clerk*

Thirtieth Judicial Circuit
(Blount and St. Clair Counties)

Circuit Judges
Robert E. Austin, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
William E. Hereford, *Circuit Judge*

Blount County
John N. Dobson, *District Judge*
Michael E. Criswell, *Circuit Clerk*

St. Clair County
James B. Embry, Jr., *District Judge*
Jean Browning, *Circuit Clerk*

Thirty-First Judicial Circuit
(Colbert County)

Inge P. Johnson, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
N. Pride Tompkins, *Circuit Judge*
George E. Carpenter, *District Judge*
C. Phillip Bowling, *Circuit Clerk*

Thirty-Second Judicial Circuit
(Cullman County)

Jack C. Riley, Presiding *Circuit Judge*
Fred C. Folsom, *Circuit Judge*
J. Wilfred Tucker, *District Judge*
Robert G. Bates, *Circuit Clerk*
Jeanell Raney, *District Clerk*

Thirty-Third Judicial Circuit
(Dale and Geneva Counties)

Circuit Judges
P. Ben McLauchlin, Jr., *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Charles L. Woods, *Circuit Judge*

Dale County
Val L. McGee, *District Judge*
Fred R. Steagall, *District Judge*
Bettye B. Garrett, *Circuit Clerk*

Geneva County
George A. Black, *District Judge*
Veleria H. Thomley, *Circuit Clerk*

Thirty-Fourth Judicial Circuit
(Franklin County)

John D. Jolly, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Benjamin H. Richey, *District Judge*
Joe Newton, *Circuit Clerk*

Thirty-Fifth Judicial Circuit
(Conecuh and Monroe Counties)

Circuit Judge
Samuel H. Welch, Jr., *Presiding Circuit Judge*

Conecuh County
Sue Bell Cobb, *District Judge*
Jean E. Riley, *Circuit Clerk*

Monroe County
William J. Causey, *District Judge*
John M. Sawyer, *Circuit Clerk*

Thirty-Sixth Judicial Circuit
(Lawrence County)

A. Philip Reich II, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Randel H. Mullican, *District Judge*
William L. Smith, *Circuit Clerk*

Thirty-Seventh Judicial Circuit
(Lee County)

Robert M. Harper, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
James T. Gullage, *Circuit Judge*
Richard D. Lane, *District Judge*
Michael A. Nix, *District Judge*
Annette H. Hardy, *Circuit Clerk*

Thirty-Eighth Judicial Circuit
(Jackson County)

W. Loy Campbell, *Presiding Circuit Judge*
Robert L. Hodges, *Circuit Judge*
Ralph H. Grider, *District Judge*
Leonard V. Griggs, *Circuit Clerk*

Thirty-Ninth Judicial Circuit
(Limestone County)

Henry W. Blizzard, Jr., *Presiding Circuit Judge*
George T. Craig, *District Judge*
Charles D. Page, *Circuit Clerk*

Fortieth Judicial Circuit
(Clay and Coosa Counties)

Circuit Judge
John E. Rochester, *Presiding Circuit Judge*

Clay County
George C. Simpson, District Judge
Robert Giddens, *Circuit Clerk*

Coosa County
Robert J. Teel, Jr., *District Judge*
Gerald D. Parker, *Circuit Clerk*

APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS, DEATHS

Supreme Court of Alabama

Retirement

Richard L. Jones — January 14, 1991
Associate Justice

Election

Kenneth F. Ingram — January 15, 1991
Associate Justice

Court of Criminal Appeals

Appointment of Clerk

Lane W. Mann — October 1, 1990

Alabama Court of Civil Appeals

Resignation

Kenneth F. Ingram — January 14, 1991
(to Supreme Court)

Election

Charles A. Thigpen — January 15, 1991

Appointment

Robert J. Russell — January 15, 1991

Circuit Judges

Death of Circuit Judge

James A. Avary — December 16, 1990
5th Judicial Circuit

Resignations of Circuit Judges

Charles A. Thigpen — January 14, 1991
4th Judicial Circuit
(to Court of Civil Appeals)

Leslie G. Johnson — March 17, 1991
11th Judicial Circuit

Mark Montiel — January 14, 1991
15th Judicial Circuit

Retirements of Circuit Judges

Jerry B. Baird — January 2, 1991
6th Judicial Circuit

Joseph A. Colquitt — September 1, 1991
6th Judicial Circuit

John N. Bryan — January 14, 1991
10th Judicial Circuit (Birmingham)

Riley P. Green, Jr. — December 31, 1990
12th Judicial Circuit

William H. Baldwin — December 31, 1990
22nd Judicial Circuit

H. Edwin Holladay — May 31, 1991
30th Judicial Circuit

Election of Circuit Judges

Roger M. Monroe — January 15, 1991
10th Judicial Circuit

Eugene W. Reese — January 15, 1991
15th Judicial Circuit

Appointment of Circuit Judges

Jack W. Meigs — March 6, 1991
4th Judicial Circuit

Lewis H. Hamner, Jr. — March 15, 1991
5th Judicial Circuit

Robert V. Wooldridge III — March 4, 1991
6th Judicial Circuit

Frank A. Long, Sr. — May 31, 1991
11th Judicial Circuit

John B. Crawley — April 8, 1991
12th Judicial Circuit

Oliver P. Head 18th Judicial Circuit	December 10, 1990
M. Ashley McKathan 22nd Judicial Circuit	March 3, 1991
William E. Hereford 30th Judicial Circuit	June 1, 1991

District Judges

Retirement of District Judge

John P. Oliver Tallapoosa County	January 14, 1991

Resignations of District Judges

Cleveland Poole Butler County	January 14, 1991
Byron Waldrop Marshall County	January 14, 1991
William H. Manasco Walker County	January 14, 1991

Elections of District Judges

Barry O. Branum Butler County	January 15, 1991
Laura W. Hamilton Madison County (New Position)	January 15, 1991
David J. Evans, Jr. Marshall County	January 15, 1991
Ronald E. Jackson Shelby County (New Position)	January 15, 1991
Ray D. Martin Tallapoosa County	January 15, 1991
Hugh Beaird Walker County	January 15, 1991

Clerks and Registers

Deaths of Circuit Clerks

Ronald G. Harwell Sumter County	October 21, 1990
Bruce Davis Lowndes County	April 12, 1991
Richard Forrest Dobbins Calhoun County	June 15, 1991

Clerks and Registers Who Assumed Supernumerary Status

Stella A. Pierce Chambers County	September 1, 1991
Joe W. Ingram Talladega County	September 1, 1991

Resignations of Circuit Clerks

John L. Lazenby Elmore County	March 17, 1991
Beverly Harwell Sumter County	May 15, 1991

Appointments of Circuit Clerks

Beverly Harwell Sumter County	October 24, 1990
W. Earl Sayers Elmore County	March 18, 1991
Elsie B. Davis Lowndes County	April 19, 1991
Carole W. Smith Sumter County	May 16, 1991
Barbara J. Craft Calhoun County	August 1, 1991
Phyllis Cumbee Chambers County	September 1, 1991

JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS

Retired Justices and Judges Who Accepted Assignments in Trial and Appellate Courts During FY 1991

Ingram Beasley, Retired Circuit Judge
10th Judicial Circuit, Civil Division, Birmingham

G. Ross Bell, Retired Circuit Judge
10th Judicial Circuit, Family Court, Birmingham

Robert P. Bradley, Retired Judge
Court of Civil Appeals

Walter G. Bridges, Retired Circuit Judge
10th Judicial Circuit, Bessemer

John N. Bryan, Jr., Retired Circuit Judge
10th Judicial Circuit, Birmingham

William I. Byrd, Retired Circuit Judge
5th Judicial Circuit

B. M. Miller Childers, Retired District Judge
District Court of Dallas County

William H. Cole, Retired Circuit Judge
10th Judicial Circuit, Criminal
Division, Birmingham

James H. Faulkner, Retired Justice
Supreme Court

Edward P. Fowler, Retired District Judge
District Court of Marion County

Robert W. Gwin, Retired District Judge
District Court of Jefferson County, Birmingham

Robert E. Hodnett, Jr., Retired Circuit Judge
13th Judicial Circuit

H. Edwin Holladay, Retired Circuit Judge
30th Judicial Circuit

Richard L. Holmes, Retired Judge
Court of Civil Appeals

Clark E. Johnson, Jr., Retired Circuit Judge
27th Judicial Circuit

Robert E. Lee Key, Retired Circuit Judge
35th Judicial Circuit

James E. Loftis, Retired District Judge
District Court of Autauga County

Telfair J. Mashburn, Retired District Judge
28th Judicial Circuit

Phyllis S. Nesbit, Retired District Judge
District Court of Baldwin County

Carl D. Nesmith, Retired Circuit Judge
30th Judicial Circuit

Charles M. Nice, Jr., Retired Circuit Judge
10th Judicial Circuit, Birmingham

John P. Oliver, Retired District Judge
District Court of Tallapoosa County

Robert M. Parker, Retired Circuit Judge
7th Judicial Circuit

Newton B. Powell, Retired Circuit Judge
8th Judicial Circuit

Douglas S. Webb, Retired Circuit Judge
21st Judicial Circuit

Harry J. Wilters, Retired Circuit Judge
28th Judicial Circuit

L. Charles Wright, Retired Judge
Court of Civil Appeals

Attorneys Who Accepted Assignments as Special Judges from The Alabama Supreme Court During FY 1991

Rhonda J. Adams, Sylacauga
George W. Andrews III, Birmingham
Robert Bailey, Montgomery
Michael S. Ballard, Birmingham
Benjamin P. Beckham III, Birmingham
Robert C. Black, Montgomery
J. Scott Boudreaux, Birmingham
Albert C. Bowen, Jr., Birmingham
Herbert W. Brewer, Jr., Birmingham
Guy L. Burns, Jr., Birmingham
Chris S. Christ, Birmingham
Neil C. Clay, Birmingham
Lori S. Collier, Dothan
Robert T. Cunningham, Sr., Mobile
William K. Delgrosso, Birmingham
L. Bruce Dickson, Birmingham
J. Wilson Dinsmore, Birmingham
Hiram Dodd, Jr., Birmingham
C. Burton Dunn, Birmingham
H. Jadd Fawwal, Bessemer
William E. Friel II, Birmingham
Cassandra Golden, Birmingham
Kenneth Gomany, Birmingham
J. Cliff Heard, Montgomery
Heyward C. Hosch III, Birmingham
Richard Hynds, Homewood
Marcus Jones, Birmingham
Thomas Logan Jones, Tuscaloosa
Albert D. Lipscomb, Bessemer
C. Lawson Little, Dothan
John G. Lowther, Birmingham
J. Russell McElroy, Homewood
Theodore A. Mills, Birmingham
Joseph W. Morgan, Jr., Birmingham
William L. Morgan, Birmingham
Larry Morris, Sylacauga
J. Mack Murphy, Andalusia
Tommy Nail, Birmingham
Graydon L. Newman, Birmingham
Frank C. Randall, Birmingham
Eldon Sharp, Dadeville
Jesse W. Shotts, Birmingham
Robert H. Starr, Birmingham
Murray P. Stovall III, Birmingham
Robert Straub, Decatur
Joe B. Thompson, Jr., Brewton
Wayne P. Turner, Montgomery
Joan Van Almen, Montgomery
William G. Veitch, Birmingham
Eugene R. Verin, Birmingham
Virginia A. Vinson, Birmingham
Louis Wilkerson, Birmingham
L. Morgan Williams, Birmingham

COURT ASSOCIATIONS

Alabama Association of Circuit Judges

Hon. Hardie B. Kimbrough, *President*
Presiding Judge, 1st Judicial Circuit

Hon. Charles R. Crowder, *1st Vice President*
Presiding Judge, 10th Judicial Circuit

Hon. Claud D. Neilson, *2nd Vice President*
Presiding Judge, 17th Judicial Circuit

Hon. Joseph D. Phelps, *Secretary/Treasurer*
Circuit Judge, 15th Judicial Circuit

Hon. Randall L. Cole, *Past President*
Presiding Judge, 9th Judicial Circuit

Alabama Association of District Judges

Hon. Deborah B. Paseur, *President*
Judge, District Court of Lauderdale County

Hon. Quentin Q. Brown, Jr., *President-Elect*
Judge, District Court of Jefferson County (Birmingham)

Hon. Lionel L. Layden, *1st Vice President*
Judge, District Court of Mobile County

Hon. James M. White, *2nd Vice President*
Judge, District Court of Bibb County

Hon. William A. Ryan, *Secretary*
Judge, District Court of Hale County

Hon. Albert L. Johnson, *Treasurer*
Judge, District Court of Russell County

Hon. Eddie Hardaway, Jr., *Past President*
Judge, District Court of Sumter County

Alabama Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Hon. Sue Bell Cobb, *President*
Judge, District Court of Conecuh County

Hon. Vincent J. Schilleci, Jr., *1st Vice President*
Judge, District Court of Jefferson County (Bessemer)

Hon. Richard Dorrough, *2nd Vice President*
Circuit Judge, 15th Judicial Circuit

Hon. Eddie Hardaway, Jr., *Secretary*
Judge, District Court of Sumter County

Hon. Jacquelyn L. Stuart, *Treasurer*
Judge, District Court of Baldwin County

Hon. John F. Butler, *Past President*
Circuit Judge, 13th Judicial Circuit

Alabama Municipal Judges Association

Hon. Warren Rowe, *President*
Judge, Enterprise Municipal Court

Hon. Carole Smitherman, *1st Vice President*
Judge, Birmingham Municipal Court

Hon. Cindy Schuessler, *2nd Vice President*
Judge, Rogersville Municipal Court

Hon. Carl E. Chamblee, Jr., *Secretary/Treasurer*
Judge, Trussville Municipal Court

Alabama Clerks and Registers Association

Hon. Kenneth C. Austin, *President*
Circuit Clerk, Lauderdale County

Hon. Dewaine L. Sealy, *1st Vice President*
Circuit Clerk, Marengo County

Hon. Carol W. Kiker, *2nd Vice President*
Register, Russell County

Hon. Susan F. Wilson, *3rd Vice President*
Circuit Clerk, Mobile County

Kathy Haynes, *Secretary/Treasurer*
Court Clerk, Lauderdale County

Hon. Donald R. Gibson, *Past President*
Circuit Clerk, Choctaw County

Alabama Court Reporters Association

Deborah S. Garrett, *President*, Gadsden

Stephen R. Edmondson, *President-Elect*
Birmingham

Mary Frances Rasp, *1st Vice President*, Mobile

Parian Tidwell, *Secretary*, Anniston

Gayle Graham, Treasurer, Cullman

Melanie H. Garner, *Past President*, Tallassee

Alabama Association of Circuit Judges Secretaries

Teresa Clifton, *President*, Gadsden
Elaine Holmes, *1st Vice President*, Birmingham
Linda Cockrell, *Secretary*, Birmingham
Ellen Cook, *Treasurer*, Linden
Rita Davis Stratton, *Past President*
Fort Payne

Alabama District Judges Secretaries Association

Rebecca Bryan, *President*, Gadsden
Sherry Lowery, *Vice President*, Decatur
Pat Gill, *Secretary*, Huntsville
Cassandra Daniels, *Treasurer*, Tuskegee
Tina McCrory, *Past President*, Bessemer

Alabama Municipal Court Clerks and Magistrates Association

Susan Vincent, *President*, Hoover
Diane Leveque, *Vice President*, Troy
Linda Wheeler, *Secretary/Treasurer*
Dauphin Island

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
1ST CIRCUIT															
Choctaw															
Criminal	104	110	135	147	174	70	67.3	94	95	123	121	186	92	97.9	107
Felony				133	151	0	0.0				120	159	0	0.0	105
Other				14	23	0	0.0				1	27	0	0.0	117
Civil	95	109	106	109	128	33	34.7	93	103	158	140	99	6	6.5	77
Domestic	126	116	136	124	132	6	4.8	144	120	125	133	131	- 13	- 9.0	99
Orig				83	87	0	0.0				107	92	0	0.0	106
Mod				41	45	0	0.0				26	39	0	0.0	87
Total	325	335	377	380	434	109	33.5	331	318	406	394	416	85	25.7	96
Clarke															
Criminal	195	207	267	231	283	88	45.1	212	174	341	185	229	17	8.0	81
Felony				184	212	0	0.0				144	186	0	0.0	88
Other				47	71	0	0.0				41	43	0	0.0	61
Civil	192	181	259	174	186	- 6	- 3.1	169	167	184	171	199	30	17.8	107
Domestic	251	223	265	232	243	- 8	- 3.2	237	152	200	230	228	- 9	- 3.8	94
Orig				155	158	0	0.0				153	155	0	0.0	98
Mod				77	85	0	0.0				77	73	0	0.0	86
Total	638	611	791	637	712	74	11.6	618	493	725	586	656	38	6.1	92
Washington															
Criminal	69	84	86	116	137	68	98.6	58	55	101	76	113	55	94.8	82
Felony				64	98	0	0.0				56	74	0	0.0	76
Other				52	39	0	0.0				20	39	0	0.0	100
Civil	108	113	122	152	132	24	22.2	125	105	137	154	108	- 17	- 13.6	82
Domestic	190	157	134	153	165	- 25	- 13.2	204	167	166	139	148	- 56	- 27.5	90
Orig				121	115	0	0.0				108	111	0	0.0	96
Mod				32	49	0	0.0				31	37	0	0.0	76
Total	367	354	342	421	434	67	18.3	387	327	404	369	369	- 18	- 4.7	85
1st Circuit															
Criminal	368	401	488	494	594	226	61.4	364	324	565	382	528	164	45.1	89
Felony				381	461	0	0.0				320	419	0	0.0	91
Other				113	133	0	0.0				62	109	0	0.0	82
Civil	395	403	487	435	446	51	12.9	387	375	479	465	406	19	4.9	91
Domestic	567	496	535	509	540	- 27	- 4.8	585	439	491	502	507	- 78	- 13.3	94
Orig				359	361	0	0.0				368	358	0	0.0	99
Mod				150	179	0	0.0				134	149	0	0.0	83
Total	1,330	1,300	1,510	1,438	1,580	250	18.8	1,336	1,138	1,535	1,349	1,441	105	7.9	91

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
2ND CIRCUIT															
Butler															
Criminal	62	136	124	148	143	81	130.6	86	134	140	118	69	- 17	- 19.8	48
Felony				135	129	0	0.0				103	61	0	0.0	47
Other				13	14	0	0.0				15	8	0	0.0	57
Civil	87	104	119	126	136	49	56.3	75	94	127	121	111	36	48.0	82
Domestic	191	150	166	161	191	0	0.0	200	149	151	165	170	- 30	- 15.0	89
Orig				141	158	0	0.0				147	150	0	0.0	95
Mod				20	33	0	0.0				18	20	0	0.0	61
Total	340	390	409	435	470	130	38.2	361	377	418	404	350	- 11	- 3.0	74
Crenshaw															
Criminal	98	71	87	70	35	- 63	- 64.3	64	77	104	66	36	- 28	- 43.8	103
Felony				49	9	0	0.0				63	19	0	0.0	211
Other				21	26	0	0.0				3	17	0	0.0	65
Civil	56	53	51	77	77	21	37.5	57	61	47	70	64	7	12.3	83
Domestic	84	64	136	124	148	64	76.2	93	67	111	104	127	34	36.6	86
Orig				76	98	0	0.0				61	86	0	0.0	88
Mod				48	50	0	0.0				43	41	0	0.0	82
Total	238	188	274	271	260	22	9.2	214	205	262	240	227	13	6.1	87
Lowndes															
Criminal	107	57	100	107	96	- 11	- 10.3	83	40	61	85	92	9	10.8	96
Felony				91	81	0	0.0				83	84	0	0.0	104
Other				16	15	0	0.0				2	8	0	0.0	53
Civil	70	53	67	70	95	25	35.7	41	66	49	98	53	12	29.3	56
Domestic	47	31	41	35	50	3	6.4	46	38	33	25	29	- 17	- 37.0	58
Orig				35	47	0	0.0				25	29	0	0.0	62
Mod				0	3	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	224	141	208	212	241	17	7.6	170	144	143	208	174	4	2.4	72
2nd Circuit															
Criminal	267	264	311	325	274	7	2.6	233	251	305	269	197	- 36	- 15.5	72
Felony				275	219	0	0.0				249	164	0	0.0	75
Other				50	55	0	0.0				20	33	0	0.0	60
Civil	213	210	237	273	308	95	44.6	173	221	223	289	228	55	31.8	74
Domestic	322	245	343	320	389	67	20.8	339	254	295	294	326	- 13	- 3.8	84
Orig				252	303	0	0.0				233	265	0	0.0	87
Mod				68	86	0	0.0				61	61	0	0.0	71
Total	802	719	891	918	971	169	21.1	745	726	823	852	751	6	0.8	77

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
3RD CIRCUIT															
Barbour															
Criminal	211	221	278	328	393	182	86.3	261	203	271	406	315	54	20.7	80
Felony				266	265	0	0.0				336	216	0	0.0	82
Other				62	128	0	0.0				70	99	0	0.0	77
Civil	152	150	143	202	210	58	38.2	223	164	158	191	177	- 46	- 20.6	84
Domestic	160	171	193	228	217	57	35.6	166	186	225	254	194	28	16.9	89
Orig				193	183	0	0.0				215	174	0	0.0	95
Mod				35	34	0	0.0				39	20	0	0.0	59
Juvenile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	523	542	614	758	820	297	56.8	652	553	654	851	686	34	5.2	84
Clayton															
Criminal	43	68	59	56	113	70	162.8	54	85	43	44	118	64	118.5	104
Felony				40	45	0	0.0				34	56	0	0.0	124
Other				16	68	0	0.0				10	62	0	0.0	91
Civil	40	32	43	46	60	20	50.0	57	36	38	45	38	- 19	- 33.3	63
Domestic	34	33	41	51	44	10	29.4	39	28	46	52	38	- 1	- 2.6	86
Orig				43	39	0	0.0				40	35	0	0.0	90
Mod				8	5	0	0.0				12	3	0	0.0	60
Total	117	133	143	153	217	100	85.5	150	149	127	141	194	44	29.3	89
Eufaula															
Criminal	168	153	219	272	280	112	66.7	207	118	228	362	197	- 10	- 4.8	70
Felony				226	220	0	0.0				302	160	0	0.0	73
Other				46	60	0	0.0				60	37	0	0.0	62
Civil	112	118	100	156	150	38	33.9	166	128	120	146	139	- 27	- 16.3	93
Domestic	126	138	152	177	173	47	37.3	127	158	179	202	156	29	22.8	90
Orig				150	144	0	0.0				178	139	0	0.0	97
Mod				27	29	0	0.0				27	17	0	0.0	59
Juvenile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	406	409	471	605	603	197	48.5	502	404	527	710	492	- 10	- 2.0	82
Bullock															
Criminal	49	192	112	119	84	35	71.4	98	167	121	111	82	- 16	- 16.3	98
Felony				115	65	0	0.0				102	72	0	0.0	111
Other				4	19	0	0.0				9	10	0	0.0	53
Civil	57	86	115	105	138	81	142.1	70	58	113	114	110	40	57.1	80
Domestic	41	32	57	51	47	6	14.6	54	22	57	44	56	2	3.7	119
Orig				43	41	0	0.0				35	48	0	0.0	0
Mod				8	6	0	0.0				9	8	0	0.0	0
Total	147	310	284	275	269	122	83.0	222	247	291	269	248	26	11.7	92
3rd Circuit															
Criminal	260	413	390	447	477	217	83.5	359	370	392	517	397	38	10.6	83
Felony				381	330	0	0.0				438	288	0	0.0	87
Other				66	147	0	0.0				79	109	0	0.0	74
Civil	209	236	258	307	348	139	66.5	293	222	271	305	287	- 6	- 2.0	82
Domestic	201	203	250	279	264	63	31.3	220	208	282	298	250	30	13.6	95
Orig				236	224	0	0.0				250	222	0	0.0	99
Mod				43	40	0	0.0				48	28	0	0.0	70
Juvenile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	670	852	898	1,033	1,089	419	62.5	874	800	945	1,120	934	60	6.9	86

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
4TH CIRCUIT															
Bibb															
Criminal	67	100	164	159	109	42	62.7	62	40	102	210	148	86	138.7	136
Felony				101	92	0	0.0				120	139	0	0.0	151
Other				58	17	0	0.0				90	9	0	0.0	53
Civil	63	79	97	104	102	39	61.9	54	65	55	96	115	61	113.0	113
Domestic	89	96	122	119	106	17	19.1	70	88	106	108	103	33	47.1	97
Orig				119	95	0	0.0				108	92	0	0.0	97
Mod				0	11	0	0.0				0	11	0	0.0	0
Total	219	275	383	382	317	98	44.7	186	193	263	414	366	180	96.8	115
Dallas															
Criminal	337	385	502	424	811	474	140.7	208	252	346	553	775	567	272.6	96
Felony				294	678	0	0.0				475	654	0	0.0	96
Other				130	133	0	0.0				78	121	0	0.0	91
Civil	302	251	312	377	429	127	42.1	235	244	310	325	404	169	71.9	94
Domestic	320	370	323	330	360	40	12.5	304	359	314	253	267	- 37	- 12.2	74
Orig				267	267	0	0.0				209	220	0	0.0	82
Mod				63	93	0	0.0				44	47	0	0.0	51
Total	959	976	1,137	1,131	1,600	641	66.8	747	855	970	1,131	1,446	699	93.6	90
Hale															
Criminal	48	31	48	61	65	17	35.4	34	29	32	45	78	44	129.4	120
Felony				49	46	0	0.0				32	60	0	0.0	130
Other				12	19	0	0.0				13	18	0	0.0	95
Civil	47	65	109	87	99	52	110.6	53	58	83	79	88	35	66.0	89
Domestic	49	77	63	66	85	36	73.5	52	60	67	78	87	35	67.3	102
Orig				62	79	0	0.0				68	79	0	0.0	100
Mod				4	6	0	0.0				10	8	0	0.0	133
Total	144	173	220	214	249	105	72.9	139	147	182	202	253	114	82.0	102
Perry															
Criminal	81	50	106	53	76	- 5	- 6.2	59	85	48	62	120	61	103.4	158
Felony				41	56	0	0.0				26	85	0	0.0	152
Other				12	20	0	0.0				36	35	0	0.0	175
Civil	61	63	78	86	123	62	101.6	49	57	72	96	87	38	77.6	71
Domestic	55	50	54	57	44	- 11	- 20.0	58	51	60	64	55	- 3	- 5.2	125
Orig				48	28	0	0.0				55	39	0	0.0	139
Mod				9	16	0	0.0				9	16	0	0.0	100
Total	197	163	238	196	243	46	23.4	166	193	180	222	262	96	57.8	108
Wilcox															
Criminal	86	75	79	65	65	- 21	- 24.4	74	77	85	59	60	- 14	- 18.9	92
Felony				42	25	0	0.0				17	31	0	0.0	124
Other				23	40	0	0.0				42	29	0	0.0	73
Civil	69	58	62	94	86	17	24.6	59	91	76	94	86	27	45.8	100
Domestic	38	56	53	45	65	27	71.1	54	56	49	64	58	4	7.4	89
Orig				41	57	0	0.0				48	52	0	0.0	91
Mod				4	8	0	0.0				16	6	0	0.0	75
Total	193	189	194	204	216	23	11.9	187	224	210	217	204	17	9.1	94
4th Circuit															
Criminal	619	611	899	762	1,126	507	81.9	437	483	613	929	1,181	744	170.3	105
Felony				527	897	0	0.0				670	969	0	0.0	108
Other				235	229	0	0.0				259	212	0	0.0	93
Civil	542	516	658	748	839	297	54.8	450	515	596	690	780	330	73.3	93
Domestic	551	649	615	617	660	109	19.8	538	614	596	567	570	32	5.9	86
Orig				537	526	0	0.0				488	482	0	0.0	92
Mod				80	134	0	0.0				79	88	0	0.0	66
Total	1,712	1,776	2,172	2,127	2,625	913	53.3	1,425	1,612	1,805	2,186	2,531	1,106	77.6	96

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
5TH CIRCUIT															
Chambers															
Criminal	217	309	404	476	441	224	103.2	185	208	304	296	448	263	142.2	102
Felony				310	337	0	0.0				192	373	0	0.0	111
Other				166	104	0	0.0				104	75	0	0.0	72
Civil	151	278	228	212	271	120	79.5	157	116	151	176	244	87	55.4	90
Domestic	377	333	311	324	353	- 24	- 6.4	358	319	246	266	409	51	14.2	116
Orig				254	284	0	0.0				221	302	0	0.0	106
Mod				70	69	0	0.0				45	107	0	0.0	155
Total	745	920	943	1,012	1,065	320	43.0	700	643	701	738	1,101	401	57.3	103
Macon															
Criminal	96	128	201	275	230	134	139.6	157	95	167	259	217	60	38.2	94
Felony				228	211	0	0.0				235	191	0	0.0	91
Other				47	19	0	0.0				24	26	0	0.0	137
Civil	200	152	228	182	259	59	29.5	167	158	136	227	193	26	15.6	75
Domestic	109	102	97	106	109	0	0.0	105	83	75	119	88	- 17	- 16.2	81
Orig				103	95	0	0.0				106	79	0	0.0	83
Mod				3	14	0	0.0				13	9	0	0.0	64
Total	405	382	526	563	598	193	47.7	429	336	378	605	498	69	16.1	83
Randolph															
Criminal	119	136	161	150	194	75	63.0	90	117	217	134	148	58	64.4	76
Felony				118	163	0	0.0				61	132	0	0.0	81
Other				32	31	0	0.0				73	16	0	0.0	52
Civil	125	117	131	160	129	4	3.2	117	118	125	135	156	39	33.3	121
Domestic	168	196	184	174	174	6	3.6	180	183	176	169	158	- 22	- 12.2	91
Orig				137	136	0	0.0				131	128	0	0.0	94
Mod				37	38	0	0.0				38	30	0	0.0	79
Total	412	449	476	484	497	85	20.6	387	418	518	438	462	75	19.4	93
Tallapoosa															
Criminal	247	320	308	392	467	220	89.1	398	178	316	416	414	16	4.0	89
Felony				285	336	0	0.0				324	281	0	0.0	84
Other				107	131	0	0.0				92	133	0	0.0	102
Civil	206	173	259	304	241	35	17.0	223	191	181	313	252	29	13.0	105
Domestic	388	339	415	466	522	134	34.5	378	319	367	472	504	126	33.3	97
Orig				373	387	0	0.0				369	380	0	0.0	98
Mod				93	135	0	0.0				103	124	0	0.0	92
Total	841	832	982	1,162	1,230	389	46.3	999	688	864	1,201	1,170	171	17.1	95
Alex City															
Criminal	156	128	148	213	320	164	105.1	226	71	169	221	259	33	14.6	81
Felony				171	252	0	0.0				197	186	0	0.0	73
Other				42	68	0	0.0				24	74	0	0.0	109
Civil	119	98	152	168	144	25	21.0	114	96	101	175	148	34	29.8	103
Domestic	257	229	258	289	320	63	24.5	239	209	226	302	310	71	29.7	97
Orig				233	239	0	0.0				233	232	0	0.0	97
Mod				56	81	0	0.0				69	78	0	0.0	96
Total	532	455	558	670	784	252	47.4	579	376	496	698	717	138	23.8	91
Dadeville															
Criminal	91	192	160	179	147	56	61.5	172	107	147	195	155	- 17	- 9.9	105
Felony				114	84	0	0.0				127	96	0	0.0	114
Other				65	63	0	0.0				68	59	0	0.0	94
Civil	87	75	107	136	97	10	11.5	109	95	80	138	104	- 5	- 4.6	107
Domestic	131	110	157	177	202	71	54.2	139	110	141	170	194	55	39.6	96
Orig				140	148	0	0.0				136	148	0	0.0	100
Mod				37	54	0	0.0				34	46	0	0.0	85
Total	309	377	424	492	446	137	44.3	420	312	368	503	453	33	7.9	102
5th Circuit															
Criminal	679	893	1,074	1,293	1,332	653	96.2	830	598	1,004	1,105	1,227	397	47.8	92
Felony				941	1,047	0	0.0				812	977	0	0.0	93
Other				352	285	0	0.0				293	250	0	0.0	88
Civil	682	720	846	858	900	218	32.0	664	583	593	851	845	181	27.3	94
Domestic	1,042	970	1,007	1,070	1,158	116	11.1	1,021	904	864	1,026	1,159	138	13.5	100
Orig				867	902	0	0.0				827	889	0	0.0	99
Mod				203	256	0	0.0				199	270	0	0.0	105
Total	2,403	2,583	2,927	3,221	3,390	987	41.1	2,515	2,085	2,461	2,982	3,231	716	28.5	95

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Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
6TH CIRCUIT															
Tuscaloosa															
Criminal	1,236	1,200	1,524	2,437	2,618	1,382	111.8	1,071	1,059	1,413	1,924	2,643	1,572	146.8	101
Felony				2,000	1,716	0	0.0				1,438	1,827	0	0.0	106
Other				437	902	0	0.0				486	816	0	0.0	90
Civil	1,164	1,058	1,318	1,434	1,591	427	36.7	1,128	1,123	1,230	1,388	1,453	325	28.8	91
Domestic	3,069	2,441	1,564	1,598	1,650	- 1,419	- 46.2	2,560	2,555	1,508	1,725	1,725	- 835	- 32.6	105
Orig				1,260	1,324	0	0.0				1,359	1,360	0	0.0	103
Mod				338	326	0	0.0				366	365	0	0.0	112
Juvenile	972	1,481	2,334	2,481	2,446	1,474	151.6	953	1,360	2,052	2,513	2,768	1,815	190.5	113
JU				1,798	1,656	0	0.0				1,526	1,810	0	0.0	109
CS				683	790	0	0.0				987	958	0	0.0	121
Total	6,441	6,180	6,740	7,950	8,305	1,864	28.9	5,712	6,097	6,203	7,550	8,589	2,877	50.4	103
7TH CIRCUIT															
Calhoun															
Criminal	1,496	1,025	1,384	1,263	1,298	- 198	- 13.2	1,378	1,249	1,191	1,392	1,176	- 202	- 14.7	91
Felony				1,131	1,001	0	0.0				1,204	912	0	0.0	91
Other				132	297	0	0.0				188	264	0	0.0	89
Civil	824	775	848	988	1,033	209	25.4	736	830	818	940	1,227	491	66.7	119
Domestic	2,155	1,572	1,585	1,579	1,529	- 626	- 29.0	1,925	1,619	1,564	1,598	1,407	- 418	- 22.9	92
Orig				1,235	1,119	0	0.0				1,250	1,077	0	0.0	96
Mod				344	410	0	0.0				348	330	0	0.0	80
Juvenile	1,593	1,573	2,117	1,570	1,657	64	4.0	1,357	1,612	1,956	1,632	1,801	444	32.7	109
JU				1,379	1,313	0	0.0				1,448	1,492	0	0.0	114
CS				191	344	0	0.0				184	309	0	0.0	90
Total	6,068	4,945	5,934	5,400	5,517	- 551	- 9.1	5,296	5,310	5,529	5,562	5,611	315	5.9	102
Cleburne															
Criminal	83	77	57	100	93	10	12.0	53	41	68	89	67	14	26.4	72
Felony				100	86	0	0.0				89	60	0	0.0	70
Other				0	7	0	0.0				0	7	0	0.0	0
Civil	48	52	60	66	68	20	41.7	35	59	54	66	59	24	68.6	87
Domestic	135	115	125	135	162	27	20.0	153	123	124	123	145	- 8	- 5.2	90
Orig				98	119	0	0.0				94	99	0	0.0	83
Mod				37	43	0	0.0				29	46	0	0.0	107
Juvenile	130	122	72	137	139	9	6.9	102	162	90	129	129	27	26.5	93
JU				109	82	0	0.0				113	78	0	0.0	95
CS				28	57	0	0.0				16	51	0	0.0	89
Total	396	366	314	438	462	66	16.7	343	386	336	407	400	57	16.6	87
7th Circuit															
Criminal	1,579	1,102	1,441	1,363	1,391	- 188	- 11.9	1,431	1,290	1,259	1,481	1,243	- 188	- 13.1	89
Felony				1,231	1,087	0	0.0				1,293	972	0	0.0	89
Other				132	304	0	0.0				188	271	0	0.0	89
Civil	872	827	908	1,064	1,101	229	26.3	771	889	872	1,006	1,286	515	66.8	117
Domestic	2,290	1,687	1,710	1,714	1,691	- 599	- 26.2	1,978	1,742	1,688	1,721	1,552	- 426	- 21.5	92
Orig				1,333	1,238	0	0.0				1,344	1,176	0	0.0	95
Mod				381	453	0	0.0				377	376	0	0.0	83
Juvenile	1,723	1,695	2,189	1,707	1,796	73	4.2	1,459	1,774	2,046	1,761	1,930	471	32.3	107
JU				1,488	1,395	0	0.0				1,561	1,570	0	0.0	113
CS				219	401	0	0.0				200	360	0	0.0	90
Total	6,464	5,311	6,248	5,838	5,979	- 485	- 7.5	5,639	5,639	5,865	5,865	6,011	372	6.6	101
8TH CIRCUIT															
Morgan															
Criminal	939	757	1,313	1,199	1,204	265	28.2	1,424	1,060	1,228	997	993	- 431	- 30.3	82
Felony				563	636	0	0.0				542	572	0	0.0	90
Other				646	568	0	0.0				455	421	0	0.0	74
Civil	631	627	595	671	728	97	15.4	500	710	565	691	281	- 219	- 43.8	39
Domestic	1,168	1,006	1,113	1,260	1,539	391	34.1	1,130	1,035	1,134	1,286	1,361	231	20.4	88
Orig				965	1,129	0	0.0				863	1,036	0	0.0	92
Mod				285	410	0	0.0				423	325	0	0.0	79
Total	2,718	2,390	3,021	3,130	3,471	753	27.7	3,054	2,825	2,927	2,974	2,635	- 419	- 13.7	76

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Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
7TH CIRCUIT															
Cherokee															
Criminal	134	130	178	490	279	145	108.2	138	95	290	419	254	116	84.1	91
Felony				445	241	0	0.0				356	206	0	0.0	85
Other				45	38	0	0.0				63	48	0	0.0	126
Civil	108	147	117	138	113	5	4.6	75	134	133	134	142	67	89.3	126
Domestic	186	223	185	272	212	26	14.0	183	214	210	261	218	35	19.1	103
Orig				173	148	0	0.0				170	159	0	0.0	107
Mod				99	64	0	0.0				91	59	0	0.0	92
Total	428	500	480	900	604	176	41.1	396	443	633	814	614	218	55.1	102
DeKalb															
Criminal	342	432	579	663	791	449	131.3	380	433	477	1,007	728	348	91.6	92
Felony				630	459	0	0.0				898	437	0	0.0	95
Other				33	332	0	0.0				109	291	0	0.0	88
Civil	387	354	363	383	429	42	10.9	392	340	422	441	569	177	45.2	133
Domestic	670	646	655	698	705	35	5.2	688	675	701	859	734	46	6.7	104
Orig				536	503	0	0.0				600	507	0	0.0	101
Mod				162	202	0	0.0				259	227	0	0.0	112
Total	1,399	1,432	1,597	1,744	1,925	526	37.6	1,460	1,448	1,600	2,307	2,031	571	39.1	106
9th Circuit															
Criminal	476	562	757	1,153	1,070	594	124.8	518	528	767	1,426	982	464	89.6	92
Felony				1,075	700	0	0.0				1,254	643	0	0.0	92
Other				78	370	0	0.0				172	339	0	0.0	92
Civil	495	501	480	521	542	47	9.5	467	474	555	575	711	244	52.2	131
Domestic	856	869	840	970	917	61	7.1	871	889	911	1,120	952	81	9.3	104
Orig				709	651	0	0.0				770	666	0	0.0	102
Mod				261	266	0	0.0				350	286	0	0.0	108
Total	1,827	1,932	2,077	2,644	2,529	702	38.4	1,856	1,891	2,233	3,121	2,646	789	42.5	105
10th CIRCUIT															
Jefferson															
Bessemer Division															
Criminal	1,622	1,551	1,782	1,906	2,196	574	35.4	1,351	1,579	1,928	1,818	2,023	672	49.7	92
Felony				1,193	1,270	0	0.0				1,274	1,166	0	0.0	92
Other				713	926	0	0.0				544	857	0	0.0	93
Civil	798	758	773	910	988	190	23.8	706	737	717	747	963	257	36.4	97
Domestic	914	973	1,053	1,062	1,046	132	14.4	978	940	1,024	1,050	1,099	121	12.4	105
Orig				832	798	0	0.0				825	839	0	0.0	105
Mod				230	248	0	0.0				225	260	0	0.0	105
Total	3,334	3,282	3,608	3,878	4,230	896	26.9	3,035	3,256	3,669	3,615	4,085	1,050	34.6	97
Birmingham Division															
Criminal	4,607	4,267	6,030	6,445	6,818	2,211	48.0	3,963	3,500	4,304	5,529	7,044	3,081	77.7	103
Felony				4,631	4,956	0	0.0				3,773	5,044	0	0.0	102
Other				1,814	1,860	0	0.0				1,756	2,000	0	0.0	108
Civil	9,636	8,994	10,073	9,840	9,925	289	3.0	8,065	9,175	8,961	12,156	14,109	6,024	74.5	142
Domestic	6,259	5,881	6,053	5,683	5,703	- 556	- 8.9	6,320	5,891	5,875	5,723	5,619	- 701	- 11.1	99
Orig				4,189	4,231	0	0.0				4,371	4,220	0	0.0	100
Mod				1,494	1,472	0	0.0				1,352	1,399	0	0.0	95
Juvenile	7,294	7,235	7,299	6,960	6,416	- 878	- 12.0	5,570	6,288	7,301	5,698	5,759	189	3.4	90
JU				4,790	4,064	0	0.0				2,765	3,723	0	0.0	92
CS				2,190	2,352	0	0.0				2,933	2,036	0	0.0	87
Total	27,796	26,377	29,455	28,948	28,862	1,066	3.8	23,936	24,854	26,441	29,106	32,531	8,595	35.9	113
10th Circuit															
Criminal	6,229	5,818	7,812	8,351	9,014	2,785	44.7	5,314	5,079	6,232	7,347	9,067	3,753	70.6	101
Felony				5,824	6,226	0	0.0				5,047	6,210	0	0.0	100
Other				2,527	2,786	0	0.0				2,300	2,857	0	0.0	103
Civil	10,434	9,752	10,846	10,750	10,913	479	4.6	8,791	9,912	9,678	12,903	15,072	6,281	71.4	138
Domestic	7,173	6,854	7,106	6,745	6,749	- 424	- 5.9	7,298	6,831	6,899	6,773	6,718	- 580	- 7.9	100
Orig				5,021	5,029	0	0.0				5,196	5,059	0	0.0	101
Mod				1,724	1,720	0	0.0				1,577	1,659	0	0.0	96
Juvenile	7,294	7,235	7,299	6,960	6,416	- 878	- 12.0	5,570	6,288	7,301	5,698	5,759	189	3.4	90
JU				4,790	4,064	0	0.0				2,765	3,723	0	0.0	92
CS				2,190	2,352	0	0.0				2,933	2,036	0	0.0	87
Total	31,130	29,659	33,063	32,826	33,092	1,962	6.3	26,973	28,110	30,110	32,721	36,616	9,643	35.8	111

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
11TH CIRCUIT															
Lauderdale															
Criminal	605	592	592	582	545	- 60	- 9.9	549	590	610	736	507	- 42	- 7.7	93
Felony				451	431	0	0.0				470	390	0	0.0	90
Other				131	114	0	0.0				266	117	0	0.0	103
Civil	689	649	599	639	798	109	15.8	657	676	663	640	743	86	13.1	93
Domestic	848	882	857	936	986	138	16.3	805	903	796	928	999	194	24.1	101
Orig				695	722	0	0.0				681	740	0	0.0	102
Mod				241	264	0	0.0				247	259	0	0.0	98
Juvenile	824	1,049	856	853	870	46	5.6	908	1,199	707	1,182	761	- 147	- 16.2	87
JU				477	445	0	0.0				637	423	0	0.0	95
CS				376	425	0	0.0				545	338	0	0.0	80
Total	2,966	3,172	2,904	3,010	3,199	233	7.9	2,919	3,368	2,776	3,486	3,010	91	3.1	94
12TH CIRCUIT															
Coffee															
Criminal	207	303	326	341	469	262	126.6	309	252	279	380	303	- 6	- 1.9	65
Felony				261	352	0	0.0				369	210	0	0.0	60
Other				80	117	0	0.0				11	93	0	0.0	79
Civil	344	328	302	344	311	- 33	- 9.6	277	345	262	407	231	- 46	- 16.6	74
Domestic	586	541	563	505	524	- 62	- 10.6	553	532	557	672	459	- 94	- 17.0	88
Orig				389	391	0	0.0				496	348	0	0.0	89
Mod				116	133	0	0.0				176	111	0	0.0	83
Total	1,137	1,172	1,191	1,190	1,304	167	14.7	1,139	1,129	1,098	1,459	993	- 146	- 12.8	76
Elba Division															
Criminal	71	66	61	25	57	- 14	- 19.7	63	58	39	35	53	- 10	- 15.9	93
Felony				17	40	0	0.0				24	42	0	0.0	105
Other				8	17	0	0.0				11	11	0	0.0	65
Civil	111	102	89	86	94	- 17	- 15.3	88	142	94	112	62	- 26	- 29.5	66
Domestic	126	114	128	92	128	2	1.6	110	131	126	97	94	- 16	- 14.5	73
Orig				66	89	0	0.0				56	69	0	0.0	78
Mod				26	39	0	0.0				41	25	0	0.0	64
Total	308	282	278	203	279	- 29	- 9.4	261	331	259	244	209	- 52	- 19.9	75
Enterprise Division															
Criminal	136	237	265	316	412	276	202.9	246	194	240	345	250	4	1.6	61
Felony				244	312	0	0.0				345	168	0	0.0	54
Other				72	100	0	0.0				0	82	0	0.0	82
Civil	233	226	213	258	217	- 16	- 6.9	189	203	168	296	169	- 20	- 10.6	78
Domestic	460	427	435	413	396	- 64	- 13.9	443	401	431	575	365	- 78	- 17.6	92
Orig				323	302	0	0.0				440	279	0	0.0	92
Mod				90	94	0	0.0				135	86	0	0.0	91
Total	829	890	913	987	1,025	196	23.6	878	798	839	1,215	784	- 94	- 10.7	76
Pike															
Criminal	123	242	243	237	288	165	134.1	111	240	165	186	258	147	132.4	90
Felony				237	197	0	0.0				186	178	0	0.0	90
Other				0	91	0	0.0				0	80	0	0.0	0
Civil	170	182	157	180	190	20	11.8	143	163	141	146	147	4	2.8	77
Domestic	262	294	259	234	278	16	6.1	265	276	245	248	266	1	0.4	96
Orig				159	201	0	0.0				156	201	0	0.0	100
Mod				75	77	0	0.0				92	65	0	0.0	84
Total	555	718	659	651	756	201	36.2	519	679	551	580	671	152	29.3	89
12th Circuit															
Criminal	330	545	569	578	757	427	129.4	420	492	444	566	561	141	33.6	74
Felony				496	549	0	0.0				555	388	0	0.0	71
Other				80	208	0	0.0				11	173	0	0.0	83
Civil	514	510	459	524	501	- 13	- 2.5	420	508	403	553	378	- 42	- 10.0	75
Domestic	848	835	822	739	802	- 46	- 5.4	818	808	802	920	725	- 93	- 11.4	90
Orig				548	592	0	0.0				652	549	0	0.0	93
Mod				191	210	0	0.0				268	176	0	0.0	84
Total	1,692	1,890	1,850	1,841	2,060	368	21.7	1,658	1,808	1,649	2,039	1,664	6	0.4	81

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
13TH CIRCUIT															
Mobile															
Criminal	3,373	3,132	4,309	3,862	5,696	2,325	68.9	3,432	3,466	3,744	4,279	5,163	1,731	50.4	91
Felony				2,357	3,619	0	0.0				4,279	3,131	0	0.0	87
Other				1,505	2,083	0	0.0				0	2,032	0	0.0	98
Civil	4,052	3,836	4,228	4,446	4,638	586	14.5	4,237	4,464	4,160	4,741	4,944	707	16.7	107
Domestic	4,653	4,504	4,563	4,442	4,690	37	0.8	4,710	4,725	4,683	4,060	4,637	- 73	- 1.5	99
Orig				2,964	3,172	0	0.0				2,672	3,094	0	0.0	96
Mod				1,478	1,518	0	0.0				1,388	1,543	0	0.0	102
Juvenile	8,464	10,545	8,592	8,732	7,862	- 602	- 7.1	5,900	5,799	6,114	6,574	6,483	583	11.8	82
JU				3,874	4,987	0	0.0				4,060	4,406	0	0.0	88
CS				1,958	2,875	0	0.0				2,514	2,077	0	0.0	72
Total	20,542	22,017	21,692	18,482	22,888	2,346	11.4	18,179	18,454	18,701	19,554	21,227	3,048	16.8	93
14TH CIRCUIT															
Walker															
Criminal	381	340	546	630	529	148	38.8	302	338	866	524	562	267	88.4	106
Felony				562	421	0	0.0				523	466	0	0.0	111
Other				68	108	0	0.0				3	103	0	0.0	96
Civil	509	530	592	599	813	304	59.7	471	473	705	524	633	162	34.4	78
Domestic	869	790	777	742	943	74	8.5	920	869	748	793	870	- 50	- 5.4	92
Orig				618	642	0	0.0				641	637	0	0.0	99
Mod				124	301	0	0.0				152	233	0	0.0	77
Juvenile	436	523	32	508	535	99	22.7	439	439	65	553	496	57	13.0	93
JU				464	535	0	0.0				499	496	0	0.0	93
CS				44	0	0	0.0				54	0	0	0.0	0
Total	2,196	2,183	1,947	2,479	2,820	625	28.5	2,132	2,119	2,383	2,394	2,568	436	20.5	91
15TH CIRCUIT															
Montgomery															
Criminal	2,230	2,611	2,762	2,967	3,030	800	35.9	2,281	1,934	2,406	2,759	2,918	527	22.0	96
Felony				2,526	2,589	0	0.0				2,209	2,487	0	0.0	96
Other	—			429	441	0	0.0				550	431	0	0.0	98
Civil	2,093	2,270	2,761	2,634	2,900	807	38.6	2,042	1,966	2,279	2,567	2,333	291	14.3	80
Domestic	3,516	3,303	2,923	2,822	2,875	- 641	- 18.2	3,493	3,295	2,865	2,859	2,861	- 632	- 18.1	100
Orig				1,775	1,793	0	0.0				1,798	1,804	0	0.0	101
Mod				1,047	1,082	0	0.0				1,061	1,057	0	0.0	98
Juvenile	4,520	4,589	4,722	5,430	4,868	348	7.7	4,230	4,232	3,961	4,706	6,093	1,863	44.0	125
JU				3,259	2,853	0	0.0				2,972	3,513	0	0.0	123
CS				2,171	2,015	0	0.0				1,733	2,580	0	0.0	128
Total	12,359	12,773	13,158	13,843	13,672	1,314	10.6	12,156	11,449	11,531	12,890	14,205	2,049	16.9	104
16TH CIRCUIT															
Etowah															
Criminal	1,411	1,826	1,331	1,606	2,115	704	49.9	1,081	1,466	1,812	1,392	1,891	810	74.9	89
Felony				956	1,434	0	0.0				808	1,322	0	0.0	93
Other				648	681	0	0.0				584	569	0	0.0	82
Civil	1,016	1,006	1,091	1,350	1,245	229	22.5	967	933	1,084	1,220	1,217	250	27.2	98
Domestic	1,315	1,238	1,214	1,203	1,216	- 99	- 7.5	1,352	1,163	1,208	1,203	1,208	- 144	- 10.7	99
Orig				923	941	0	0.0				936	944	0	0.0	100
Mod				280	275	0	0.0				267	264	0	0.0	96
Total	3,742	4,072	3,636	4,159	4,576	834	22.3	3,390	3,562	4,104	3,815	4,316	926	27.3	94

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
17TH CIRCUIT															
Greene															
Criminal	60	73	66	93	89	29	48.3	35	64	55	55	82	47	134.3	92
Felony				74	79	0	0.0				46	74	0	0.0	94
Other				19	10	0	0.0				9	8	0	0.0	80
Civil	47	55	66	71	92	45	95.7	74	60	39	68	60	- 14	- 18.9	65
Domestic	38	56	35	70	47	9	23.7	41	42	42	57	42	1	2.4	59
Orig				65	37	0	0.0				44	38	0	0.0	103
Mod				5	10	0	0.0				13	4	0	0.0	40
Total	145	184	167	234	228	83	57.2	150	166	136	180	184	34	22.7	81
Marengo															
Criminal	160	236	213	198	284	124	77.5	128	158	284	222	221	93	72.7	78
Felony				169	273	0	0.0				183	198	0	0.0	73
Other				29	11	0	0.0				39	23	0	0.0	209
Civil	123	130	167	155	184	61	49.6	108	107	137	165	159	51	47.2	86
Domestic	144	155	161	155	151	7	4.9	161	156	140	155	167	6	3.7	111
Orig				132	124	0	0.0				135	138	0	0.0	111
Mod				23	27	0	0.0				20	29	0	0.0	107
Juvenile	101	135	48	0	0	- 101	-100.0	29	138	81	0	0	- 29.0	-100.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	528	656	589	508	619	91	17.2	426	561	642	542	547	121	28.4	88
Sumter															
Criminal	151	37	126	29	166	15	9.9	86	69	77	91	108	22	25.6	65
Felony				24	146	0	0.0				91	98	0	0.0	67
Other				5	20	0	0.0				0	10	0	0.0	50
Civil	70	58	74	89	76	6	8.6	65	54	65	72	65	0	0.0	86
Domestic	89	70	88	94	80	- 9	- 10.1	93	70	80	89	74	- 19	- 20.4	93
Orig				78	64	0	0.0				74	62	0	0.0	97
Mod				16	16	0	0.0				15	12	0	0.0	75
Juvenile	216	497	459	415	0	- 216	-100.0	184	504	346	470	0	- 284	-100.0	0
JU				71	0	0	0.0				99	0	0	0.0	0
CS				344	0	0	0.0				371	0	0	0.0	0
Total	526	662	747	627	322	- 204	- 39.0	428	697	568	722	247	- 181	- 42.3	77
17th Circuit															
Criminal	371	346	405	320	539	168	45.3	249	291	416	368	411	162	65.1	76
Felony				267	498	0	0.0				320	370	0	0.0	74
Other				53	41	0	0.0				48	41	0	0.0	100
Civil	240	243	307	315	352	112	46.7	247	221	241	305	284	37	15.0	81
Domestic	271	281	284	319	278	7	2.6	296	270	262	301	253	- 12	- 4.1	102
Orig				275	225	0	0.0				253	236	0	0.0	106
Mod				44	[illegible]	0	0.0			—	48	48	0	0.0	85
Juvenile	319	632	507	415	[illegible]	- 319	-100.0	213	642	427	470	0	- 213	-100.0	0
JU				71	0	0	0.0				99	0	0	0.0	0
CS				344	0	0	0.0				371	0	0	0.0	0
Total	1,201	1,502	1,503	[illegible]	1,169	- 32	- 2.7	1,004	1,424	1,346	1,444	978	- 26	- 2.6	54

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
15TH CIRCUIT															
Shelby															
Criminal	700	526	723	805	699	- 1	- 0.1	395	775	684	663	698	303	76.7	100
Felony				526	396	0	0.0				351	410	0	0.0	104
Other				279	303	0	0.0				312	288	0	0.0	95
Civil	638	730	758	813	886	248	38.9	486	457	666	733	1,022	536	110.3	115
Domestic	690	675	745	751	838	148	21.4	741	629	768	658	775	34	4.6	92
Orig .				573	629	0	0.0				517	587	0	0.0	93
Mod				178	209	0	0.0				141	188	0	0.0	90
Total	2,028	1,931	2,226	2,369	2,423	395	19.5	1,622	1,861	2,118	2,054	2,495	873	53.8	103
19TH CIRCUIT															
Autauga															
Criminal	148	157	220	224	289	141	95.3	197	146	78	392	181	- 16	- 8.1	63
Felony				178	223	0	0.0				227	138	0	0.0	62
Other				46	66	0	0.0				165	43	0	0.0	65
Civil	175	174	202	222	247	72	41.1	138	178	154	239	131	- 7	- 5.1	53
Domestic	302	292	280	327	351	49	16.2	302	285	254	312	328	26	8.6	93
Orig				279	244	0	0.0				239	246	0	0.0	101
Mod				48	107	0	0.0				73	82	0	0.0	77
Total	625	623	702	773	887	262	41.9	637	609	486	943	640	3	0.5	72
Chilton															
Criminal	194	200	302	277	395	201	103.6	194	248	149	315	327	133	68.6	83
Felony				174	262	0	0.0				212	187	0	0.0	71
Other				103	133	0	0.0				103	140	0	0.0	105
Civil	167	163	170	186	260	93	55.7	122	145	158	243	200	78	63.9	77
Domestic	390	363	378	378	405	15	3.8	383	346	362	408	364	- 19	- 5.0	90
Orig				273	277	0	0.0				289	244	0	0.0	88
Mod				105	128	0	0.0				119	120	0	0.0	94
Total	751	726	850	841	1,060	309	41.1	699	739	669	966	891	192	27.5	84
Elmore															
Criminal	316	297	374	428	385	69	21.8	327	374	384	479	446	119	36.4	116
Felony				327	273	0	0.0				317	308	0	0.0	113
Other				101	112	0	0.0				162	138	0	0.0	123
Civil	314	314	319	292	358	44	14.0	351	320	252	346	345	- 6	- 1.7	96
Domestic	339	390	415	418	516	177	52.2	377	413	397	474	473	96	25.5	92
Orig				313	343	0	0.0				327	308	0	0.0	90
Mod				105	173	0	0.0				147	165	0	0.0	95
Total	969	1,001	1,108	1,138	1,259	290	29.9	1,055	1,107	1,033	1,299	1,264	209	19.8	100
19th Circuit															
Criminal	658	654	896	929	1,069	411	62.5	718	768	611	1,186	954	236	32.9	89
Felony				679	758	0	0.0				756	633	0	0.0	84
Other				250	311	0	0.0				430	321	0	0.0	103
Civil	656	651	691	700	865	209	31.9	611	643	564	828	676	65	10.6	78
Domestic	1,031	1,045	1,073	1,123	1,272	241	23.4	1,062	1,044	1,013	1,194	1,165	103	9.7	92
Orig				865	864	0	0.0				855	798	0	0.0	92
Mod				258	408	0	0.0				339	367	0	0.0	90
Total	2,345	2,350	2,660	2,752	3,206	861	36.7	2,391	2,455	2,188	3,208	2,795	404	16.9	87

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Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
20TH CIRCUIT															
Henry															
Criminal	132	302	180	180	217	85	64.4	87	132	324	97	136	49	56.3	63
Felony				138	155	0	0.0				85	101	0	0.0	65
Other				42	62	0	0.0				12	35	0	0.0	56
Civil	66	62	67	92	100	34	51.5	58	70	63	89	78	20	34.5	78
Domestic	157	170	145	153	146	- 11	- 7.0	148	201	127	179	164	16	10.8	112
Orig				110	106	0	0.0				126	120	0	0.0	113
Mod				43	40	0	0.0				53	44	0	0.0	110
Total	355	534	392	425	463	108	30.4	293	403	514	365	378	85	29.0	82
Houston															
Criminal	1,472	1,291	1,500	1,552	2,147	675	45.9	1,188	1,178	1,208	1,425	2,019	831	69.9	94
Felony				878	1,588	0	0.0				836	1,486	0	0.0	94
Other				674	559	0	0.0				589	533	0	0.0	95
Civil	858	802	905	1,071	1,131	273	31.8	756	790	763	982	1,303	547	72.4	115
Domestic	1,399	1,418	1,483	1,505	1,562	163	11.7	1,263	1,625	1,321	1,542	1,595	332	26.3	102
Orig				1,010	1,002	0	0.0				1,056	1,085	0	0.0	108
Mod				495	560	0	0.0				486	510	0	0.0	91
Total	3,729	3,511	3,888	4,128	4,840	1,111	29.8	3,207	3,593	3,292	3,949	4,917	1,710	53.3	102
20th Circuit															
Criminal	1,604	1,593	1,680	1,732	2,364	760	47.4	1,275	1,310	1,532	1,522	2,155	880	69.0	91
Felony				1,016	1,743	0	0.0				921	1,587	0	0.0	91
Other				716	621	0	0.0				601	568	0	0.0	91
Civil	924	864	972	1,163	1,231	307	33.2	814	860	826	1,071	1,381	567	69.7	112
Domestic	1,556	1,588	1,628	1,658	1,708	152	9.8	1,411	1,826	1,448	1,721	1,759	348	24.7	103
Orig				1,120	1,108	0	0.0				1,182	1,205	0	0.0	109
Mod				538	600	0	0.0				539	554	0	0.0	92
Total	4,084	4,045	4,280	4,553	5,303	1,219	29.8	3,500	3,996	3,806	4,314	5,295	1,795	51.3	100
21ST CIRCUIT															
Escambia															
Criminal	301	307	388	422	491	190	63.1	309	270	273	421	465	156	50.5	95
Felony				355	433	0	0.0				301	395	0	0.0	91
Other				67	58	0	0.0				120	70	0	0.0	121
Civil	391	411	413	358	410	19	4.9	377	469	412	342	360	- 17	- 4.5	88
Domestic	382	313	338	356	351	- 31	- 8.1	353	349	377	311	361	8	2.3	103
Orig				259	256	0	0.0				235	260	0	0.0	102
Mod				97	95	0	0.0				76	101	0	0.0	106
Total	1,074	1,031	1,139	1,136	1,252	178	16.6	1,039	1,088	1,062	1,074	1,186	147	14.1	95
22ND CIRCUIT															
Covington															
Criminal	247	288	347	285	291	44	17.8	340	244	381	298	284	- 56	- 16.5	98
Felony				194	210	0	0.0				195	213	0	0.0	101
Other				91	81	0	0.0				103	71	0	0.0	88
Civil	303	252	269	272	271	- 32	- 10.6	295	293	258	264	230	- 65	- 22.0	85
Domestic	482	404	410	420	404	- 78	- 16.2	517	396	404	411	359	- 158	- 30.6	89
Orig				350	342	0	0.0				332	307	0	0.0	90
Mod				70	62	0	0.0				79	52	0	0.0	84
Total	1,032	944	1,026	977	966	- 66	- 6.4	1,152	933	1,043	973	873	- 279	- 24.2	90

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
23RD CIRCUIT															
Madison															
Criminal	1,368	1,863	1,862	2,477	2,645	1,277	93.3	1,219	1,389	1,797	2,347	2,328	1,109	91.0	88
Felony				1,872	2,000	0	0.0				1,322	1,673	0	0.0	84
Other				605	645	0	0.0				1,025	655	0	0.0	102
Civil	2,095	2,311	2,463	2,639	2,708	613	29.3	2,110	2,104	2,423	2,700	2,637	527	25.0	97
Domestic	2,668	2,650	2,481	2,644	2,534	- 134	- 5.0	2,605	2,667	2,467	2,512	2,629	24	0.9	104
Orig				2,074	1,988	0	0.0				2,007	2,025	0	0.0	102
Mod				570	546	0	0.0				505	604	0	0.0	111
Total	6,131	6,824	6,806	7,760	7,887	1,756	28.6	5,934	6,160	6,687	7,559	7,594	1,660	28.0	96
24TH CIRCUIT															
Fayette															
Criminal	102	107	147	183	175	73	71.6	113	34	185	137	164	51	45.1	94
Felony				160	158	0	0.0				88	146	0	0.0	92
Other				23	17	0	0.0				49	18	0	0.0	106
Civil	78	95	103	119	100	22	28.2	76	62	99	109	106	30	39.5	106
Domestic	171	149	150	181	180	9	5.3	161	139	135	196	140	- 21	- 13.0	78
Orig				139	116	0	0.0				146	95	0	0.0	82
Mod				42	64	0	0.0				50	45	0	0.0	70
Total	351	351	400	483	455	104	29.6	350	235	419	442	410	60	17.1	90
Lamar															
Criminal	97	141	182	84	111	14	14.4	137	86	144	149	87	- 50	- 36.5	78
Felony				75	103	0	0.0				58	84	0	0.0	82
Other				9	8	0	0.0				91	3	0	0.0	38
Civil	100	85	94	115	105	5	5.0	86	93	105	120	85	- 1	- 1.2	81
Domestic	141	161	148	147	155	14	9.9	132	164	132	124	160	28	21.2	103
Orig				122	111	0	0.0				107	110	0	0.0	99
Mod				25	44	0	0.0				17	50	0	0.0	114
Juvenile	4	1	0	0	0	- 4	-100.0	2	2	0	0	0	- 2	-100.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	342	388	424	346	371	29	8.5	357	345	381	393	332	- 25	- 7.0	89
Pickens															
Criminal	100	128	147	195	77	- 23	- 23.0	89	85	116	137	119	30	33.7	155
Felony				183	67	0	0.0				98	105	0	0.0	157
Other				12	10	0	0.0				39	14	0	0.0	140
Civil	93	108	118	114	110	17	18.3	108	94	118	109	72	- 36	- 33.3	65
Domestic	126	142	141	138	154	28	22.2	145	139	130	142	154	9	6.2	100
Orig				118	120	0	0.0				120	122	0	0.0	102
Mod				20	34	0	0.0				22	32	0	0.0	94
Juvenile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	45	0	0	0	0	- 45	-100.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	319	378	406	447	341	22	6.9	387	318	364	388	345	- 42	- 10.9	101
24th Circuit															
Criminal	299	376	476	462	363	64	21.4	339	205	445	423	370	31	9.1	102
Felony				418	328	0	0.0				244	335	0	0.0	102
Other				44	35	0	0.0				179	35	0	0.0	100
Civil	271	288	315	348	315	44	16.2	270	249	322	338	263	- 7	- 2.6	83
Domestic	438	452	439	466	489	51	11.6	438	442	397	462	454	16	3.7	93
Orig				379	347	0	0.0				373	327	0	0.0	94
Mod				87	142	0	0.0				89	127	0	0.0	89
Juvenile	4	1	0	0	0	- 4	-100.0	47	2	0	0	0	- 47	-100.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	1,012	1,117	1,230	1,276	1,167	155	15.3	1,094	898	1,164	1,223	1,087	- 7	- 0.6	93

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
25TH CIRCUIT															
Marion															
Criminal	178	144	159	180	253	75	42.1	214	215	264	169	85	- 129	- 60.3	34
Felony				100	124	0	0.0				99	55	0	0.0	44
Other				80	129	0	0.0				70	30	0	0.0	23
Civil	267	269	303	344	312	45	16.9	251	190	270	125	185	- 66	- 26.3	59
Domestic	338	253	258	258	320	- 18	- 5.3	295	270	191	347	362	67	22.7	113
Orig				257	264	0	0.0				347	299	0	0.0	113
Mod				1	56	0	0.0				0	63	0	0.0	113
Total	783	666	720	782	885	102	13.0	760	675	725	641	632	- 128	- 16.8	71
Winston															
Criminal	117	74	121	132	179	62	53.0	123	141	126	100	140	17	13.8	78
Felony				105	134	0	0.0				90	99	0	0.0	74
Other				27	45	0	0.0				10	41	0	0.0	91
Civil	191	131	166	185	238	47	24.6	139	179	137	175	150	11	7.9	63
Domestic	317	321	278	269	284	- 33	- 10.4	313	301	247	234	283	- 30	- 9.6	100
Orig				239	249	0	0.0				209	244	0	0.0	98
Mod				30	35	0	0.0				25	39	0	0.0	111
Juvenile	0	0	0	56	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				56	0	0	0.0				39	0	0	0.0	0
Total	625	526	565	642	701	76	12.2	575	621	510	548	573	- 2	- 0.3	82
25th Circuit															
Criminal	295	218	280	312	432	137	46.4	337	356	390	269	225	- 112	- 33.2	52
Felony				205	258	0	0.0				189	154	0	0.0	60
Other				107	174	0	0.0				80	71	0	0.0	41
Civil	458	400	469	529	550	92	20.1	390	369	407	300	335	- 55	- 14.1	61
Domestic	655	574	536	527	604	- 51	- 7.8	608	571	438	581	645	37	6.1	107
Orig				496	513	0	0.0				556	543	0	0.0	106
Mod				31	91	0	0.0				25	102	0	0.0	112
Juvenile	0	0	0	56	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				56	0	0	0.0				39	0	0	0.0	0
Total	1,408	1,192	1,285	1,424	1,586	178	12.6	1,335	1,296	1,235	1,189	1,205	- 130	- 9.7	76
26TH CIRCUIT															
Russell															
Criminal	701	597	588	603	694	- 7	- 1.0	659	563	644	535	694	35	5.3	100
Felony				450	547	0	0.0				384	516	0	0.0	94
Other				153	147	0	0.0				151	178	0	0.0	121
Civil	268	252	371	394	450	182	67.9	298	270	291	386	436	138	46.3	97
Domestic	673	706	710	675	666	- 7	- 1.0	710	645	815	636	664	- 46	- 6.5	100
Orig				472	496	0	0.0				466	489	0	0.0	99
Mod				203	170	0	0.0				170	175	0	0.0	103
Total	1,642	1,555	1,669	1,672	1,810	168	10.2	1,667	1,478	1,750	1,557	1,795	127	7.6	99

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
27TH CIRCUIT															
Marshall															
Albertville Division															
Criminal	284	306	358	446	687	403	141.9	189	273	237	377	494	305	161.4	72
Felony				285	302	0	0.0				377	279	0	0.0	92
Other				161	385	0	0.0				0	215	0	0.0	56
Civil	272	205	232	256	310	38	14.0	254	238	225	200	237	- 17	- 6.7	76
Domestic	379	390	430	360	430	51	13.5	411	361	385	360	373	- 38	- 9.2	87
Orig				297	317	0	0.0				274	287	0	0.0	91
Mod				63	113	0	0.0				86	86	0	0.0	76
Juvenile	0	11	2	0	0	0	0.0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	935	912	1,022	1,062	1,427	492	52.6	854	875	857	937	1,104	250	29.3	77
Guntersville Division															
Criminal	344	317	288	277	511	167	48.5	307	311	195	293	294	- 13	- 4.2	58
Felony				29	267	0	0.0				107	151	0	0.0	57
Other				248	244	0	0.0				186	143	0	0.0	59
Civil	404	410	454	490	494	90	22.3	317	432	453	587	457	140	44.2	93
Domestic	605	613	629	699	658	53	8.8	640	620	589	626	603	- 37	- 5.8	92
Orig				517	507	0	0.0				428	494	0	0.0	97
Mod				182	151	0	0.0				198	109	0	0.0	72
Total	1,353	1,340	1,371	1,466	1,663	310	22.9	1,264	1,363	1,237	1,506	1,354	90	7.1	81
27th Circuit															
Criminal	628	623	646	723	1,198	570	90.8	496	584	432	670	788	292	58.9	66
Felony				314	569	0	0.0				484	430	0	0.0	76
Other				409	629	0	0.0				186	358	0	0.0	57
Civil	676	615	686	746	804	128	18.9	571	670	678	787	694	123	21.5	86
Domestic	984	1,003	1,059	1,059	1,088	104	10.6	1,061	981	974	986	976	- 75	- 7.1	90
Orig				814	824	0	0.0				702	781	0	0.0	95
Mod				245	264	0	0.0				284	195	0	0.0	74
Juvenile	0	11	2	0	0	0	0.0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	2,288	2,252	2,393	2,528	3,090	802	35.1	2,118	2,238	2,094	2,443	2,458	340	16.1	80
28TH CIRCUIT															
Baldwin															
Criminal	788	867	824	1,097	1,238	450	57.1	678	706	672	963	1,347	669	98.7	109
Felony				766	817	0	0.0				596	924	0	0.0	113
Other				331	421	0	0.0				367	423	0	0.0	100
Civil	1,183	1,109	950	1,001	961	- 222	- 18.8	1,220	1,196	1,272	991	1,135	- 85	- 7.0	118
Domestic	1,125	1,171	1,099	1,123	1,138	13	1.2	1,133	1,034	934	933	1,335	202	17.8	117
Orig				790	811	0	0.0				705	945	0	0.0	117
Mod				333	327	0	0.0				228	390	0	0.0	119
Juvenile	189	105	0	0	0	- 189	- 100.0	101	103	0	0	0	- 101	- 100.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	3,285	3,252	2,873	3,221	3,337	52	1.6	3,132	3,039	2,878	2,887	3,817	685	21.9	114

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
29TH CIRCUIT															
Talladega															
Criminal	572	521	792	793	529	- 43	- 7.5	520	456	690	710	652	132	25.4	123
Felony				667	361	0	0.0				551	482	0	0.0	134
Other				126	168	0	0.0				159	170	0	0.0	101
Civil	497	495	587	586	596	99	19.9	398	354	514	781	561	163	41.0	94
Domestic	1,125	1,111	1,133	1,115	1,125	0	0.0	1,001	1,051	1,164	1,430	983	- 18	- 1.8	87
Orig				715	697	0	0.0				867	647	0	0.0	93
Mod				400	428	0	0.0				563	336	0	0.0	79
Total	2,194	2,127	2,512	2,494	2,250	56	2.6	1,919	1,861	2,368	2,921	2,196	277	14.4	98
30TH CIRCUIT															
Blount															
Criminal	227	251	242	198	306	79	34.8	281	195	263	225	139	- 142	- 50.5	45
Felony				152	196	0	0.0				183	87	0	0.0	44
Other				46	110	0	0.0				42	52	0	0.0	47
Civil	188	156	199	195	222	34	18.1	148	157	187	188	196	48	32.4	88
Domestic	371	323	326	342	348	- 23	- 6.2	358	308	358	317	349	- 9	- 2.5	100
Orig				251	258	0	0.0				225	256	0	0.0	99
Mod				91	90	0	0.0				92	93	0	0.0	103
Total	786	730	767	735	876	90	11.5	787	660	808	730	684	- 103	- 13.1	78
St. Clair															
Criminal	252	269	374	326	439	187	74.2	285	272	382	389	371	86	30.2	85
Felony				272	365	0	0.0				349	307	0	0.0	84
Other				54	74	0	0.0				40	64	0	0.0	86
Civil	326	329	429	396	429	103	31.6	272	288	499	419	411	139	51.1	96
Domestic	474	437	527	476	563	89	18.8	437	404	587	428	521	84	19.2	93
Orig				397	465	0	0.0				370	444	0	0.0	95
Mod				79	98	0	0.0				58	77	0	0.0	79
Total	1,052	1,035	1,330	1,198	1,431	379	36.0	994	964	1,468	1,236	1,303	309	31.1	91
Ashville Division															
Criminal	101	116	123	140	142	41	40.6	136	93	137	151	117	- 19	- 14.0	82
Felony				93	112	0	0.0				111	87	0	0.0	78
Other				47	30	0	0.0				40	30	0	0.0	100
Civil	144	148	206	169	170	26	18.1	131	137	321	171	159	28	21.4	94
Domestic	146	116	185	125	170	24	16.4	140	99	196	122	142	2	1.4	84
Orig				82	140	0	0.0				89	119	0	0.0	85
Mod				43	30	0	0.0				33	23	0	0.0	77
Total	391	380	514	434	482	91	23.3	407	329	654	444	418	11	2.7	87
Pell City Division															
Criminal	151	153	251	186	297	146	96.7	149	179	245	238	254	105	70.5	86
Felony				179	253	0	0.0				238	220	0	0.0	87
Other				7	44	0	0.0				0	34	0	0.0	77
Civil	182	181	223	227	259	77	42.3	141	151	178	248	252	111	78.7	97
Domestic	328	321	342	351	393	65	19.8	297	305	391	306	379	82	27.6	96
Orig				315	325	0	0.0				281	325	0	0.0	100
Mod				36	68	0	0.0				25	54	0	0.0	79
Total	661	655	816	764	949	288	43.6	587	635	814	792	885	298	50.8	93
30th Circuit															
Criminal	479	520	616	524	745	266	55.5	566	467	645	614	510	- 56	- 9.9	68
Felony				424	561	0	0.0				532	394	0	0.0	70
Other				100	184	0	0.0				82	116	0	0.0	63
Civil	514	485	628	591	651	137	28.7	420	445	686	607	607	187	44.5	93
Domestic	845	760	853	818	911	66	7.8	795	712	945	745	870	75	9.4	95
Orig				648	723	0	0.0				595	700	0	0.0	97
Mod				170	188	0	0.0				150	170	0	0.0	90
Total	1,838	1,765	2,097	1,933	2,307	469	25.5	1,781	1,624	2,276	1,966	1,987	206	11.6	86

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
31ST CIRCUIT															
Colbert															
Criminal	383	323	386	335	367	- 16	- 4.2	377	371	320	357	385	8	2.1	105
Felony				228	285	0	0.0				236	297	0	0.0	104
Other				107	82	0	0.0				121	88	0	0.0	107
Civil	565	498	544	617	678	113	20.0	562	603	519	641	607	45	8.0	90
Domestic	748	615	617	637	676	- 72	- 9.6	689	610	687	658	636	- 53	- 7.7	94
Orig				490	482	0	0.0				471	474	0	0.0	98
Mod				147	194	0	0.0				187	162	0	0.0	84
Total	1,696	1,436	1,547	1,589	1,721	25	1.5	1,628	1,584	1,526	1,656	1,628	0	0.0	95
32ND CIRCUIT															
Cullman															
Criminal	351	331	359	466	433	82	23.4	347	331	383	513	395	48	13.8	91
Felony				417	347	0	0.0				350	324	0	0.0	93
Other				49	86	0	0.0				163	71	0	0.0	83
Civil	467	390	443	484	502	35	7.5	386	366	467	423	435	49	12.7	87
Domestic	806	788	770	852	954	148	18.4	836	777	791	813	943	107	12.8	99
Orig				649	642	0	0.0				612	636	0	0.0	99
Mod				203	312	0	0.0				201	307	0	0.0	98
Total	1,624	1,509	1,572	1,802	1,889	265	16.3	1,569	1,474	1,641	1,749	1,773	204	13.0	94
33RD CIRCUIT															
Dale															
Criminal	396	342	353	396	494	98	24.7	480	324	337	320	496	16	3.3	100
Felony				269	328	0	0.0				226	327	0	0.0	100
Other				127	166	0	0.0				94	169	0	0.0	102
Civil	228	222	264	330	333	105	46.1	294	197	229	291	303	9	3.1	91
Domestic	670	681	692	734	722	52	7.8	725	690	681	724	676	- 49	- 6.8	94
Orig				593	596	0	0.0				596	559	0	0.0	94
Mod				141	126	0	0.0				128	117	0	0.0	93
Total	1,294	1,245	1,309	1,460	1,549	255	19.7	1,499	1,211	1,247	1,335	1,475	- 24	- 1.6	95
Geneva															
Criminal	109	129	153	110	159	50	45.9	94	118	85	155	140	46	48.9	88
Felony				98	124	0	0.0				115	113	0	0.0	91
Other				12	35	0	0.0				40	27	0	0.0	77
Civil	127	132	135	156	153	26	20.5	128	126	129	164	151	23	18.0	99
Domestic	242	209	241	246	293	51	21.1	270	220	217	227	295	25	9.3	101
Orig				167	221	0	0.0				158	242	0	0.0	110
Mod				79	72	0	0.0				69	53	0	0.0	74
Total	478	470	529	512	605	127	26.6	492	464	431	546	586	94	19.1	97
33rd Circuit															
Criminal	505	471	506	506	653	148	29.3	574	442	422	475	636	62	10.8	97
Felony				367	452	0	0.0				341	440	0	0.0	97
Other				139	201	0	0.0				134	196	0	0.0	98
Civil	355	354	399	486	486	131	36.9	422	323	358	455	454	32	7.6	93
Domestic	912	890	933	980	1,015	103	11.3	995	910	898	951	971	- 24	- 2.4	96
Orig				760	817	0	0.0				754	801	0	0.0	98
Mod				220	198	0	0.0				197	170	0	0.0	86
Total	1,772	1,715	1,838	1,972	2,154	382	21.6	1,991	1,675	1,678	1,881	2,061	70	3.5	96
34TH CIRCUIT															
Franklin															
Criminal	234	164	140	155	192	- 42	- 17.9	217	181	125	166	171	- 46	- 21.2	89
Felony				106	148	0	0.0				124	115	0	0.0	78
Other				49	44	0	0.0				42	56	0	0.0	127
Civil	271	246	228	256	305	34	12.5	274	251	209	231	276	2	0.7	90
Domestic	242	308	302	310	312	70	28.9	262	283	311	312	326	64	24.4	104
Orig				218	236	0	0.0				220	228	0	0.0	97
Mod				92	76	0	0.0				92	98	0	0.0	129
Total	747	718	670	721	809	62	8.3	753	715	645	709	773	20	2.7	96

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
35TH CIRCUIT															
Conecuh															
Criminal	62	85	163	46	154	92	148.4	67	52	86	199	115	48	71.6	75
Felony				39	109	0	0.0				170	76	0	0.0	70
Other				7	45	0	0.0				29	39	0	0.0	87
Civil	107	104	141	139	136	29	27.1	95	94	162	168	103	8	8.4	76
Domestic	82	109	118	96	120	38	46.3	91	91	99	107	109	18	19.8	91
Orig				82	68	0	0.0				99	66	0	0.0	97
Mod				14	52	0	0.0				8	43	0	0.0	83
Total	251	298	422	281	410	159	63.3	253	237	347	474	327	74	29.2	80
Monroe															
Criminal	132	201	279	110	227	95	72.0	110	156	276	217	151	41	37.3	67
Felony				84	200	0	0.0				189	126	0	0.0	63
Other				26	27	0	0.0				28	25	0	0.0	93
Civil	161	162	212	287	241	80	49.7	167	119	254	295	228	61	36.5	95
Domestic	207	231	265	257	322	115	55.6	201	253	292	250	247	46	22.9	77
Orig				186	211	0	0.0				171	182	0	0.0	86
Mod				71	111	0	0.0				79	65	0	0.0	59
Total	500	594	756	654	790	290	58.0	478	528	822	762	626	148	31.0	79
35th Circuit															
Criminal	194	286	442	156	381	187	96.4	177	208	362	416	266	89	50.3	70
Felony				123	309	0	0.0				359	202	0	0.0	65
Other				33	72	0	0.0				57	64	0	0.0	89
Civil	268	266	353	426	377	109	40.7	262	213	416	463	331	69	26.3	88
Domestic	289	340	383	353	442	153	52.9	292	344	391	357	356	64	21.9	81
Orig				268	279	0	0.0				270	248	0	0.0	89
Mod				85	163	0	0.0				87	108	0	0.0	66
Total	751	892	1,178	935	1,200	449	59.8	731	765	1,169	1,236	953	222	30.4	79
36TH CIRCUIT															
Lawrence															
Criminal	359	339	342	364	301	- 58	- 16.2	387	259	440	350	309	- 78	- 20.2	103
Felony				184	209	0	0.0				168	189	0	0.0	90
Other				180	92	0	0.0				182	120	0	0.0	130
Civil	200	161	231	228	232	32	16.0	179	158	177	248	219	40	22.3	94
Domestic	250	299	279	371	338	88	35.2	296	274	263	348	356	60	20.3	105
Orig				267	253	0	0.0				253	268	0	0.0	106
Mod				104	85	0	0.0				95	88	0	0.0	104
Total	809	799	852	963	871	62	7.7	862	691	880	946	884	22	2.6	101
37TH CIRCUIT															
Lee															
Criminal	780	930	1,055	1,271	1,258	478	61.3	1,007	748	1,282	1,282	1,336	329	32.7	106
Felony				873	767	0	0.0				960	822	0	0.0	107
Other				398	491	0	0.0				322	514	0	0.0	105
Civil	428	371	489	610	644	216	50.5	482	422	443	591	696	214	44.4	108
Domestic	665	671	696	685	702	37	5.6	686	664	692	661	702	16	2.3	100
Orig				509	526	0	0.0				498	540	0	0.0	103
Mod				176	176	0	0.0				163	162	0	0.0	92
Total	1,873	1,972	2,240	2,566	2,604	731	39.0	2,175	1,834	2,417	2,534	2,734	559	25.7	105
38TH CIRCUIT															
Jackson															
Criminal	759	498	880	672	634	- 125	- 16.5	524	571	782	761	708	184	35.1	112
Felony				475	363	0	0.0				421	473	0	0.0	130
Other				197	271	0	0.0				340	235	0	0.0	87
Civil	276	251	362	380	331	55	19.9	328	281	323	459	365	37	11.3	110
Domestic	530	574	418	458	643	113	21.3	526	554	463	474	602	76	14.4	94
Orig				397	442	0	0.0				415	455	0	0.0	103
Mod				61	201	0	0.0				59	147	0	0.0	73
Total	1,565	1,323	1,660	1,510	1,608	43	2.7	1,378	1,406	1,568	1,694	1,675	297	21.6	104

*TP - Throughput

Circuit Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

CIRCUIT/ COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
39TH CIRCUIT															
Limestone															
Criminal	433	313	362	389	309	- 124	- 28.6	272	301	214	481	333	61	22.4	108
Felony				292	238	0	0.0				384	263	0	0.0	111
Other				97	71	0	0.0				97	70	0	0.0	99
Civil	474	457	485	535	499	25	5.3	421	368	445	560	423	2	0.5	85
Domestic	430	439	429	527	565	135	31.4	390	472	438	551	501	111	28.5	89
Orig				416	434	0	0.0				439	395	0	0.0	91
Mod				111	131	0	0.0				112	106	0	0.0	81
Juvenile	14	7	122	0	0	- 14	-100.0	19	13	62	0	0	- 19	-100.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
Total	1,351	1,216	1,398	1,451	1,373	22	1.6	1,102	1,154	1,159	1,592	1,257	155	14.1	92
40TH CIRCUIT															
Clay															
Criminal	61	75	143	42	88	27	44.3	76	165	106	167	78	2	2.6	89
Felony				19	41	0	0.0				86	35	0	0.0	85
Other				23	47	0	0.0				81	43	0	0.0	91
Civil	73	76	70	90	89	16	21.9	63	68	73	112	91	28	44.4	102
Domestic	119	96	119	119	128	9	7.6	125	103	103	126	119	- 6	- 4.8	93
Orig				92	80	0	0.0				91	82	0	0.0	103
Mod				27	48	0	0.0				35	37	0	0.0	77
Total	253	247	332	251	305	52	20.6	264	336	282	405	288	24	9.1	94
Coosa															
Criminal	73	65	216	66	95	22	30.1	48	81	181	97	68	20	41.7	72
Felony				28	68	0	0.0				53	39	0	0.0	57
Other				38	27	0	0.0				44	29	0	0.0	107
Civil	49	47	69	60	70	21	42.9	35	54	54	101	54	19	54.3	77
Domestic	95	80	70	76	71	- 24	- 25.3	107	84	72	92	68	- 39	- 36.4	96
Orig				61	57	0	0.0				65	55	0	0.0	96
Mod				15	14	0	0.0				27	13	0	0.0	93
Total	217	192	355	202	236	19	8.8	190	219	307	290	190	0	0.0	81
40th Circuit															
Criminal	134	140	359	108	183	49	36.6	124	246	287	264	146	22	17.7	80
Felony				47	109	0	0.0				139	74	0	0.0	68
Other				61	74	0	0.0				125	72	0	0.0	97
Civil	122	123	139	150	159	37	30.3	98	122	127	213	145	47	48.0	91
Domestic	214	176	189	195	199	- 15	- 7.0	232	187	175	218	187	- 45	- 19.4	94
Orig				153	137	0	0.0				156	137	0	0.0	100
Mod				42	62	0	0.0				62	50	0	0.0	81
Total	470	439	687	453	541	71	15.1	454	555	589	695	478	24	5.3	88
STATE OF ALABAMA															
Criminal	34,125	34,161	41,462	43,945	49,782	15,657	45.9	32,262	31,410	37,888	42,687	46,633	14,371	44.5	94
Felony				31,807	35,066	0	0.0				31,534	32,950	0	0.0	94
Other				12,138	14,716	0	0.0				11,153	13,683	0	0.0	93
Civil	37,050	35,876	39,915	41,870	43,874	6,824	18.4	34,329	35,773	37,400	44,125	46,169	11,840	34.5	105
Domestic	47,279	44,805	44,043	44,378	46,321	- 958	- 2.0	46,562	44,926	43,305	44,299	45,258	- 1,304	- 2.8	98
Orig				33,019	33,620	0	0.0				32,811	33,315	0	0.0	99
Mod				11,359	12,701	0	0.0				11,488	11,943	0	0.0	94
Juvenile	24,759	27,873	26,655	24,162	24,793	34	0.1	19,741	21,854	22,745	23,495	24,290	4,549	23.0	98
JU				16,221	15,935	0	0.0				14,119	15,941	0	0.0	100
CS				7,941	8,858	0	0.0				9,376	8,349	0	0.0	94
Total	143,213	142,715	152,075	154,355	164,770	21,557	15.1	132,894	133,963	141,338	154,606	162,350	29,456	22.2	99

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Autauga															
Traffic	3,207	2,941	3,624	1,968	1,807	- 1,400	- 43.7	2,860	2,794	3,543	2,075	1,662	- 1,198	- 41.9	92
Criminal	783	803	853	950	1,140	357	45.6	712	701	802	1,261	1,080	368	51.7	95
Sm Clms	422	448	557	538	650	228	54.0	412	438	557	521	628	216	52.4	97
Civil	180	202	223	256	211	31	17.2	195	190	211	256	226	31	15.9	107
Juvenile	299	359	319	413	523	224	74.9	299	371	309	349	526	227	75.9	101
JU				225	254	0	0.0				204	284	0	0.0	112
CS				188	269	0	0.0				145	242	0	0.0	90
Total	4,891	4,753	5,576	4,125	4,331	- 560	- 11.4	4,478	4,494	5,422	4,462	4,122	- 356	- 7.9	95
Baldwin															
Traffic	14,120	11,404	9,814	9,493	10,357	- 3,763	- 26.7	11,885	10,460	11,095	11,861	10,793	- 1,092	- 9.2	104
Criminal	3,370	3,406	5,198	4,022	4,148	778	23.1	2,275	2,399	3,569	5,193	4,410	2,135	93.8	106
Sm Clms	1,531	1,324	1,401	1,936	1,840	309	20.2	1,177	1,823	1,430	2,577	2,217	1,040	88.4	120
Civil	927	669	738	854	641	- 286	- 30.9	803	761	1,090	1,451	1,068	265	33.0	167
Juvenile	658	695	1,071	1,427	1,972	1,314	199.7	742	621	908	1,840	1,834	1,092	147.2	93
JU				957	1,387	0	0.0				1,255	1,350	0	0.0	97
CS				470	585	0	0.0				585	484	0	0.0	83
Total	20,606	17,498	18,222	17,732	18,958	- 1,648	- 8.0	16,882	16,064	18,092	22,922	20,322	3,440	20.4	107
Barbour															
Traffic	3,388	4,227	3,523	3,441	3,407	19	0.6	3,209	4,397	3,753	3,426	3,541	332	10.3	104
Criminal	987	970	1,081	1,017	1,147	160	16.2	898	937	1,001	1,047	1,031	133	14.8	90
Sm Clms	1,107	905	934	973	1,066	- 41	- 3.7	1,077	858	998	1,044	966	- 111	- 10.3	91
Civil	175	119	146	147	140	- 35	- 20.0	150	165	142	140	121	- 29	- 19.3	86
Juvenile	350	1,075	873	962	905	555	158.6	421	963	601	622	678	257	61.0	75
JU				912	649	0	0.0				577	533	0	0.0	82
CS				50	256	0	0.0				45	145	0	0.0	57
Total	6,007	7,296	6,557	6,540	6,665	6,557	109.2	5,755	7,320	6,495	6,279	6,337	582	10.1	95
Clayton															
Traffic	704	997	1,171	1,096	1,443	739	105.0	659	916	1,171	1,102	1,475	816	123.8	102
Criminal	376	307	349	341	404	28	7.4	314	303	294	300	347	33	10.5	86
Sm Clms	79	137	159	148	147	68	86.1	75	114	166	128	119	44	58.7	81
Civil	53	29	44	30	29	- 24	- 45.3	32	44	44	28	29	- 3	- 9.4	100
Juvenile					256	256	100.0					145	145	100.0	0
JU					0	0	0.0					0	0	0.0	0
CS					256	0	0.0					145	0	0.0	0
Total	1,212	1,470	1,723	1,615	2,279	1,067	88.0	1,080	1,377	1,675	1,558	2,115	1,035	95.8	93
Eufaula															
Traffic	2,684	3,230	2,352	2,345	1,964	- 720	- 26.8	2,550	3,481	2,582	2,324	2,066	- 484	- 19.0	105
Criminal	611	663	732	676	743	132	21.6	584	634	707	747	684	100	17.1	92
Sm Clms	1,028	768	775	825	919	- 109	- 10.6	1,002	744	832	916	847	- 155	- 15.5	92
Civil	122	90	102	117	111	- 11	- 9.0	118	121	98	112	92	- 26	- 22.0	83
Juvenile	350	1,075	873	962	649	299	85.4	421	963	601	622	533	112	26.6	82
JU				912	649	0	0.0				577	533	0	0.0	82
CS				50	0	0	0.0				45	0	0	0.0	0
Total	4,795	5,826	4,834	4,925	4,386	- 409	- 8.5	4,675	5,943	4,820	4,721	4,222	- 453	- 9.7	96
Bibb															
Traffic	1,560	3,115	3,197	3,089	1,751	191	12.2	1,404	2,873	3,024	2,817	1,497	93	6.6	85
Criminal	442	652	843	789	943	501	113.3	405	504	1,062	817	829	424	104.7	88
Sm Clms	246	308	284	245	264	18	7.3	211	330	247	238	243	32	15.2	92
Civil	39	88	87	80	74	35	89.7	48	88	80	86	54	6	12.5	73
Juvenile	250	261	265	263	301	51	20.4	277	232	258	217	278	1	0.4	92
JU				222	214	0	0.0				191	215	0	0.0	100
CS				41	87	0	0.0				26	63	0	0.0	72
Total	2,537	4,424	4,676	4,466	3,333	796	31.4	2,345	4,027	4,671	4,175	2,901	556	23.7	87

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Blount															
Traffic	2,369	2,851	3,082	2,097	2,576	207	8.7	2,344	2,567	3,570	2,145	2,435	91	3.9	95
Criminal	770	829	962	1,064	1,276	506	65.7	751	758	1,082	977	1,352	601	80.0	106
Sm Clms	407	480	482	527	533	126	31.0	390	462	510	466	523	133	34.1	98
Civil	125	145	184	168	162	37	29.6	128	134	166	180	168	40	31.3	104
Juvenile	359	468	450	365	334	- 25	- 7.0	402	392	477	376	365	- 37	- 9.2	109
JU				299	266	0	0.0				313	274	0	0.0	103
CS				66	68	0	0.0				63	91	0	0.0	134
Total	4,030	4,773	5,160	4,221	4,881	851	21.1	4,015	4,313	5,805	4,144	4,843	828	20.6	99
Bullock															
Traffic	2,315	1,793	1,588	1,122	1,048	- 1,267	- 54.7	1,940	1,804	1,647	1,182	985	- 955	- 49.2	94
Criminal	452	459	387	355	359	- 93	- 20.6	422	432	394	356	341	- 81	- 19.2	95
Sm Clms	326	253	218	305	268	- 58	- 17.8	368	230	239	291	246	- 122	- 33.2	92
Civil	61	66	85	80	76	15	24.6	74	47	77	90	67	- 7	- 9.5	88
Juvenile	171	90	256	207	306	135	78.9	203	78	535	188	246	43	21.2	80
JU				36	60	0	0.0				33	53	0	0.0	88
CS				171	246	0	0.0				155	193	0	0.0	78
Total	3,325	2,661	2,534	2,069	2,057	- 1,268	- 38.1	3,007	2,591	2,892	2,107	1,885	- 1,122	- 37.3	92
Butler															
Traffic	6,708	5,483	5,424	5,759	5,888	- 820	- 12.2	6,733	5,255	5,407	5,433	6,115	- 618	- 9.2	104
Criminal	1,013	1,017	1,140	1,198	1,401	388	38.3	1,028	912	1,111	1,070	1,363	335	32.6	97
Sm Clms	824	910	840	878	993	169	20.5	685	861	843	852	915	230	33.6	92
Civil	117	118	133	137	111	- 6	- 5.1	107	104	124	141	108	1	0.9	97
Juvenile	185	197	426	501	317	132	71.4	213	191	316	426	355	142	66.7	112
JU				232	100	0	0.0				232	62	0	0.0	62
CS				269	217	0	0.0				194	293	0	0.0	135
Total	8,847	7,725	7,963	8,473	8,710	- 137	- 1.5	8,766	7,323	7,801	7,922	8,856	90	1.0	102
Calhoun															
Traffic	9,263	9,172	7,252	7,028	5,978	- 3,285	- 35.5	7,499	8,887	7,260	6,697	6,269	- 1,230	- 16.4	105
Criminal	3,277	3,529	3,936	4,239	4,167	890	27.2	3,092	3,331	3,419	3,728	4,363	1,271	41.1	105
Sm Clms	3,016	2,727	2,722	2,700	2,743	- 273	- 9.1	3,345	2,696	2,903	2,650	2,678	- 667	- 19.9	98
Civil	1,015	944	1,053	987	840	- 175	- 17.2	996	1,058	919	1,079	916	- 80	- 8.0	109
Total	16,571	16,372	14,963	14,954	13,728	- 2,843	- 17.2	14,932	15,972	14,501	14,154	14,226	- 706	- 4.7	104
Chambers															
Traffic	5,808	5,614	4,192	4,847	4,933	- 875	- 15.1	4,941	5,495	4,388	4,076	4,322	- 619	- 12.5	88
Criminal	2,238	2,621	2,527	3,358	2,306	68	3.0	2,134	2,394	2,602	2,589	2,050	- 84	- 3.9	89
Sm Clms	1,743	1,582	1,698	1,759	1,871	128	7.3	1,825	1,524	1,492	1,663	1,573	- 252	- 13.8	84
Civil	394	362	245	234	229	- 165	- 41.9	310	247	244	265	205	- 105	- 33.9	90
Juvenile	369	466	709	799	836	467	126.6	426	461	539	831	922	496	116.4	110
JU				667	458	0	0.0				643	541	0	0.0	118
CS				132	378	0	0.0				188	381	0	0.0	101
Total	10,552	10,645	9,371	10,997	10,175	- 377	- 3.6	9,636	10,121	9,265	9,424	9,072	- 564	- 5.9	89
Cherokee															
Traffic	1,783	1,708	1,504	1,405	1,371	- 412	- 23.1	1,704	1,726	1,814	1,463	1,335	- 369	- 21.7	97
Criminal	817	920	1,023	795	1,202	385	47.1	775	934	1,049	875	1,121	346	44.6	93
Sm Clms	329	269	308	249	280	- 49	- 14.9	313	280	317	252	261	- 52	- 16.6	93
Civil	78	112	76	96	66	- 12	- 15.4	72	97	73	96	76	4	5.6	115
Juvenile	187	153	205	202	177	- 10	- 5.3	190	153	204	192	171	- 19	- 10.0	97
JU				129	90	0	0.0				124	88	0	0.0	98
CS				73	87	0	0.0				68	83	0	0.0	95
Total	3,194	3,162	3,116	2,747	3,096	- 98	- 3.1	3,054	3,190	3,457	2,878	2,964	- 90	- 2.9	96

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Chilton															
Traffic	2,450	2,219	3,399	2,679	4,294	1,844	75.3	2,388	2,083	3,425	2,749	3,861	1,473	61.7	90
Criminal	1,141	1,015	1,325	1,111	1,577	436	38.2	1,113	971	1,263	1,182	1,518	405	36.4	96
Sm Clms	581	482	597	585	804	223	38.4	571	463	607	629	756	185	32.4	94
Civil	187	176	168	177	183	- 4	- 2.1	173	182	164	204	164	- 9	- 5.2	90
Juvenile	245	217	339	320	291	46	18.8	218	231	295	375	267	- 72	- 33.0	92
JU				219	136	0	0.0				242	146	0	0.0	107
CS				101	155	0	0.0				133	121	0	0.0	78
Total	4,604	4,109	5,828	4,872	7,149	2,545	55.3	4,463	3,930	5,754	5,139	6,566	2,103	47.1	92
Choctaw															
Traffic	1,470	1,804	1,355	1,155	1,081	- 389	- 26.5	1,347	1,668	1,324	58	1,027	- 320	- 23.8	95
Criminal	467	521	566	591	783	316	67.7	464	513	458	533	698	234	50.4	89
Sm Clms	460	513	685	478	656	196	42.6	443	455	590	438	610	167	37.7	93
Civil	57	59	86	96	59	2	3.5	54	61	64	80	52	- 2	- 3.7	88
Juvenile	186	179	151	180	233	47	25.3	112	145	90	164	194	82	73.2	83
JU				76	42	0	0.0				80	53	0	0.0	126
CS				104	191	0	0.0				84	141	0	0.0	74
Total	2,640	3,086	2,843	2,500	2,812	172	6.5	2,420	2,842	2,526	2,503	2,581	161	6.7	92
Clarke															
Traffic	2,202	1,800	2,022	2,113	1,934	- 268	- 12.2	2,250	1,828	1,809	2,169	1,890	- 360	- 16.0	98
Criminal	877	801	955	1,337	1,183	306	34.9	995	671	922	1,354	977	- 18	- 1.8	83
Sm Clms	475	741	957	936	1,136	661	139.2	497	700	1,033	928	963	466	93.8	85
Civil	113	157	118	164	142	29	25.7	114	150	116	168	126	12	10.5	89
Juvenile	491	300	336	374	412	- 79	- 16.1	439	307	277	252	260	- 179	- 40.8	63
JU				166	186	0	0.0				136	71	0	0.0	38
CS				208	226	0	0.0				116	189	0	0.0	84
Total	4,158	3,799	4,388	4,924	4,807	649	15.6	4,295	3,656	4,157	4,871	4,216	- 79	- 1.8	88
Clay															
Traffic	1,294	825	1,827	1,436	1,252	- 42	- 3.2	1,403	785	1,723	1,383	1,321	- 82	- 5.8	106
Criminal	304	284	269	283	437	133	43.8	375	263	264	287	406	31	8.3	93
Sm Clms	235	275	388	372	311	76	32.3	256	287	351	348	311	55	21.5	100
Civil	67	74	78	76	62	- 5	- 7.5	103	75	77	76	65	- 38	- 36.9	105
Juvenile	171	122	148	161	202	31	18.1	207	124	130	152	126	- 81	- 39.1	62
JU				120	97	0	0.0				117	62	0	0.0	64
CS				41	105	0	0.0				35	64	0	0.0	61
Total	2,071	1,580	2,710	2,328	2,264	193	9.3	2,344	1,534	2,545	2,246	2,229	- 115	- 4.9	98
Cleburne															
Traffic	2,611	2,056	2,364	2,148	2,038	- 573	- 21.9	2,413	1,906	2,084	2,790	1,861	- 552	- 22.9	91
Criminal	254	216	213	778	1,285	1,031	405.9	284	173	192	694	1,131	847	298.2	88
Sm Clms	140	118	121	82	131	- 9	- 6.4	133	84	96	74	164	31	23.3	125
Civil	52	49	47	51	39	- 13	- 25.0	47	45	53	44	46	- 1	- 2.1	118
Total	3,057	2,439	2,745	3,059	3,493	436	14.3	2,877	2,208	2,425	3,602	3,202	325	11.3	92
Coffee															
Traffic	1,849	1,998	2,200	1,554	1,948	99	5.4	1,737	1,705	2,020	1,632	1,904	167	9.6	98
Criminal	1,226	1,612	1,743	1,501	1,919	693	56.5	951	1,214	1,512	1,384	1,999	1,048	110.2	104
Sm Clms	1,393	1,443	1,374	1,141	1,468	75	5.4	1,341	1,345	1,607	1,104	2,042	701	52.3	139
Civil	287	281	261	271	239	1,181	411.5	255	241	202	137	184	- 71	- 27.8	77
Juvenile	721	801	698	650	884	163	22.6	693	822	722	600	801	- 174	- 25.1	91
JU				456	545	0	0.0				478	519	0	0.0	95
CS				194	339	0	0.0				122	282	0	0.0	83
Total	5,476	6,135	6,276	5,117	6,458	982	17.9	4,977	5,327	6,063	4,857	6,930	1,953	39.2	107

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Elba															
Traffic	1,216	1,201	1,640	990	1,431	215	17.7	1,027	1,010	1,371	1,163	1,466	439	42.7	102
Criminal	434	431	548	342	557	123	28.3	402	410	493	361	551	149	37.1	99
Sm Clms	413	426	601	421	512	99	24.0	347	390	519	313	688	341	98.3	134
Civil	52	47	42	84	43	-9	-17.3	29	44	32	53	34	5	17.2	79
Juvenile	171	244	205	177	219	48	28.1	154	228	187	155	195	41	26.6	89
JU				101	115	0	0.0				114	93	0	0.0	81
CS				76	104	0	0.0				41	102	0	0.0	98
Total	2,286	2,349	3,036	2,014	2,762	476	20.8	1,959	2,082	2,602	2,045	2,934	975	49.8	106
Enterprise															
Traffic	633	797	560	564	517	-116	-18.3	710	695	649	469	438	-272	-38.3	85
Criminal	792	1,181	1,195	1,159	1,362	570	72.0	549	804	1,019	1,023	1,448	899	163.8	106
Sm Clms	980	1,017	773	720	956	-24	-2.4	994	955	1,088	791	1,354	360	36.2	142
Civil	235	234	219	187	196	-39	-16.6	226	197	170	84	150	-76	-33.6	77
Juvenile	550	557	493	473	665	115	20.9	539	594	535	445	606	67	12.4	91
JU				355	430	0	0.0				364	426	0	0.0	99
CS				118	235	0	0.0				81	180	0	0.0	77
Total	3,190	3,786	3,240	3,103	3,696	506	15.9	3,018	3,245	3,461	2,812	3,996	978	32.4	108
Colbert															
Traffic	2,982	3,687	4,278	3,217	3,598	616	20.7	2,767	3,577	4,404	3,244	3,336	569	20.6	93
Criminal	1,262	1,346	1,483	2,062	2,678	1,416	112.2	1,329	1,166	1,338	1,942	2,264	935	70.4	85
Sm Clms	1,406	1,557	1,272	1,427	1,668	262	18.6	1,269	1,397	1,300	1,357	949	-320	-25.2	57
Civil	321	301	330	338	375	54	16.8	319	260	338	316	411	92	28.8	110
Juvenile	407	405	358	360	463	56	13.8	420	460	328	383	408	-12	-2.9	88
JU				165	195	0	0.0				180	177	0	0.0	91
CS				195	268	0	0.0				203	231	0	0.0	86
Total	6,378	7,296	7,721	7,404	8,782	2,404	37.7	6,104	6,860	7,708	7,242	7,368	1,264	20.7	84
Conecuh															
Traffic	1,853	2,050	1,445	1,098	1,231	-622	-33.6	1,551	1,872	2,580	1,111	1,158	-393	-25.3	94
Criminal	779	678	679	613	544	-235	-30.2	609	581	1,231	543	572	-37	-6.1	105
Sm Clms	665	640	634	650	673	8	1.2	672	670	627	708	707	35	5.2	105
Civil	73	71	136	80	57	-16	-21.9	80	70	115	112	58	-22	-27.5	102
Juvenile	207	237	455	412	428	221	106.8	210	210	448	406	429	219	104.3	100
JU				169	103	0	0.0				146	130	0	0.0	126
CS				243	325	0	0.0				260	299	0	0.0	92
Total	3,577	3,676	3,349	2,853	2,933	-644	-18.0	3,122	3,403	5,001	2,880	2,924	-198	-6.3	100
Coosa															
Traffic	4,299	3,865	3,124	2,892	2,642	-1,657	-38.5	3,930	3,883	3,220	3,812	2,782	-1,148	-29.2	105
Criminal	553	621	664	662	728	175	31.6	573	717	682	683	687	114	19.9	94
Sm Clms	213	216	326	314	310	97	45.5	179	191	468	298	250	71	39.7	81
Civil	34	46	43	50	62	28	82.4	23	125	37	38	43	20	87.0	69
Juvenile	187	149	172	108	131	-56	-29.9	150	253	161	104	105	-45	-30.0	80
JU				70	71	0	0.0				75	67	0	0.0	94
CS				38	60	0	0.0				29	39	0	0.0	63
Total	5,286	4,897	4,329	4,026	3,873	-1,413	-26.7	4,855	5,169	4,568	4,935	3,867	-988	-20.4	100
Covington															
Traffic	1,591	1,303	1,791	1,512	1,577	-14	-0.9	1,808	1,232	1,748	1,454	1,513	-295	-16.3	96
Criminal	592	696	920	793	995	403	68.1	694	666	796	805	1,078	384	55.3	108
Sm Clms	623	689	802	864	872	249	40.0	633	646	761	872	825	192	30.3	95
Civil	261	251	263	291	203	-58	-22.2	260	253	275	288	195	-65	-25.0	96
Juvenile	612	841	753	827	743	131	21.4	607	863	705	709	642	35	5.8	86
JU				761	612	0	0.0				610	503	0	0.0	82
CS				66	131	0	0.0				99	139	0	0.0	106
Total	3,679	3,780	4,529	4,287	4,390	711	19.3	4,002	3,660	4,285	4,128	4,253	251	6.3	97

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Crenshaw															
Traffic	2,027	1,654	2,208	1,909	1,640	- 387	- 19.1	1,761	1,726	1,933	1,858	1,573	- 188	- 10.7	96
Criminal	580	545	512	471	510	- 70	- 12.1	535	514	552	439	485	- 50	- 9.3	95
Sm Clms	256	325	313	380	379	123	48.0	305	329	286	383	401	96	31.5	106
Civil	54	64	67	61	63	9	16.7	66	90	60	72	56	- 10	- 15.2	89
Juvenile	252	258	269	289	263	11	4.4	154	264	287	333	293	139	90.3	111
JU				121	104	0	0.0				173	109	0	0.0	105
CS				168	159	0	0.0				160	184	0	0.0	116
Total	3,169	2,846	3,369	3,110	2,855	- 314	- 9.9	2,821	2,923	3,118	3,085	2,808	- 13	- 0.5	98
Cullman															
Traffic	4,606	4,525	4,842	3,628	4,027	- 579	- 12.6	4,046	4,471	4,982	3,987	4,163	117	2.9	103
Criminal	3,262	2,869	3,026	3,497	3,936	674	20.7	3,041	2,589	2,813	3,396	3,674	633	20.8	93
Sm Clms	1,141	1,317	1,255	1,121	1,590	449	39.4	1,156	1,394	1,262	1,163	1,371	215	18.6	86
Civil	380	440	454	420	419	39	10.3	462	394	447	436	423	- 39	- 8.4	101
Juvenile	697	936	970	858	990	293	42.0	697	697	1,043	1,016	1,051	354	50.8	106
JU				530	714	0	0.0				619	663	0	0.0	93
CS				328	276	0	0.0				397	388	0	0.0	141
Total	10,086	10,087	10,547	9,524	10,962	876	8.7	9,402	9,545	10,547	9,998	10,682	1,280	13.6	97
Dale															
Traffic	5,380	4,632	3,896	3,441	4,917	- 463	- 8.6	4,803	6,300	4,016	3,419	4,755	- 48	- 1.0	97
Criminal	1,219	1,241	1,346	873	1,236	17	1.4	1,278	1,650	1,346	890	1,176	- 102	- 8.0	95
Sm Clms	844	934	999	914	802	- 42	- 5.0	743	1,060	975	922	866	123	16.6	108
Civil	212	194	258	270	188	- 24	- 11.3	165	128	284	319	191	26	15.8	102
Juvenile	630	798	797	871	1,373	743	117.9	577	730	723	825	1,436	859	148.9	105
JU				610	682	682	0.0				593	820	0	0.0	120
CS				261	691	689	0.0				232	616	0	0.0	89
Total	8,285	7,799	7,296	6,369	8,516	231	2.8	7,566	9,868	7,344	6,375	8,424	858	11.3	99
Dallas															
Traffic	5,499	3,865	6,441	4,914	4,949	- 550	- 10.0	4,926	3,594	6,425	5,904	4,629	- 297	- 6.0	94
Criminal	1,349	1,258	1,507	1,980	2,457	1,108	82.1	1,214	1,177	1,380	2,076	2,240	1,026	84.5	91
Sm Clms	793	735	817	1,108	1,047	254	32.0	783	644	728	986	857	74	9.5	82
Civil	293	284	391	410	379	86	29.4	262	217	355	436	345	83	31.7	91
Juvenile	889	1,040	1,399	2,209	1,823	934	105.1	710	880	1,158	1,975	1,676	966	136.1	92
JU				861	847	0	0.0				690	932	0	0.0	110
CS				1,348	976	0	0.0				1,285	744	0	0.0	76
Total	8,823	7,182	10,555	10,621	10,655	1,832	20.8	7,895	6,512	10,046	11,377	9,747	1,852	23.5	91
DeKalb															
Traffic	2,572	2,317	1,567	1,806	1,958	- 614	- 23.9	2,545	2,505	1,631	1,701	1,809	- 736	- 28.9	92
Criminal	668	865	906	914	1,062	394	59.0	594	879	932	849	1,051	457	76.9	99
Sm Clms	527	512	511	483	713	186	35.3	480	350	865	344	519	39	8.1	73
Civil	311	281	332	359	277	- 34	- 10.9	278	173	428	473	255	- 23	- 8.3	92
Juvenile	446	571	515	722	901	455	102.0	144	335	644	897	907	763	529.9	101
JU				550	586	0	0.0				665	641	0	0.0	109
CS				172	315	0	0.0				232	266	0	0.0	84
Total	4,524	4,546	3,821	4,283	4,911	387	8.6	4,041	4,242	4,500	4,264	4,541	500	12.4	92
Elmore															
Traffic	3,618	4,059	4,464	4,211	4,113	495	13.7	3,509	3,693	4,371	4,084	3,871	362	10.3	94
Criminal	1,160	1,364	1,292	1,417	1,249	89	7.7	1,231	1,288	1,316	1,356	1,282	51	4.1	103
Sm Clms	641	752	817	883	916	275	42.9	667	689	888	823	921	254	38.1	101
Civil	262	263	253	262	292	30	11.5	228	294	333	319	256	28	12.3	88
Juvenile	544	602	1,036	1,009	1,173	629	115.6	463	582	853	788	1,067	604	130.5	91
JU				589	601	0	0.0				368	496	0	0.0	83
CS				420	572	0	0.0				420	571	0	0.0	100
Total	6,225	7,040	7,862	7,782	7,743	1,518	24.4	6,098	6,546	7,761	7,370	7,397	1,299	21.3	96

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Escambia															
Traffic	3,575	2,433	2,861	3,056	3,096	- 479	- 13.4	3,484	2,558	2,736	2,641	3,252	- 232	- 6.7	105
Criminal	824	675	1,040	1,414	1,459	635	77.1	873	574	1,004	1,252	1,387	514	58.9	95
Sm Clms	696	752	872	995	851	155	22.3	570	677	1,072	1,037	886	316	55.4	104
Civil	204	159	264	203	182	- 22	- 10.8	226	300	211	255	181	- 45	- 19.9	99
Juvenile	454	547	776	656	631	177	39.0	517	566	769	537	553	36	7.0	88
JU				412	418	0	0.0				300	342	0	0.0	82
CS				244	213	0	0.0				237	211	0	0.0	99
Total	5,753	4,566	5,813	6,324	6,219	466	8.1	5,670	4,675	5,792	5,722	6,259	589	10.4	101
Etowah															
Traffic	3,865	2,841	2,115	2,759	2,755	- 1,110	- 28.7	3,814	2,943	2,778	2,906	3,056	- 758	- 19.9	111
Criminal	1,381	1,045	2,137	2,256	3,118	1,737	125.8	1,323	989	1,586	1,488	3,176	1,853	140.1	102
Sm Clms	2,184	2,506	2,831	2,700	2,730	546	25.0	1,563	2,007	2,900	4,131	2,702	1,139	72.9	99
Civil	768	795	970	1,074	915	147	19.1	512	491	1,186	1,300	942	430	84.0	103
Juvenile	1,246	1,355	1,279	1,384	1,700	454	36.4	949	1,009	1,127	939	1,375	426	44.9	81
JU				878	1,089	0	0.0				673	907	0	0.0	83
CS				506	611	0	0.0				266	468	0	0.0	77
Total	9,444	8,542	9,332	10,173	11,218	1,774	18.8	8,161	7,439	9,577	10,764	11,251	3,090	37.9	100
Fayette															
Traffic	2,409	2,804	2,373	2,711	3,025	616	25.6	2,261	2,660	2,373	3,042	2,876	615	27.2	95
Criminal	866	953	1,030	1,186	1,370	504	58.2	837	918	858	1,361	1,257	420	50.2	92
Sm Clms	406	439	452	501	480	74	18.2	442	418	430	496	418	- 24	- 5.4	87
Civil	64	63	63	62	72	8	12.5	69	65	55	53	67	- 2	- 2.9	93
Juvenile	176	257	332	312	335	159	90.3	153	297	369	307	297	144	94.1	89
JU				258	226	0	0.0				230	218	0	0.0	96
CS				54	109	0	0.0				77	79	0	0.0	72
Total	3,921	4,516	4,250	4,772	5,282	1,361	34.7	3,762	4,358	4,085	5,259	4,915	1,153	30.6	93
Franklin															
Traffic	3,154	3,056	3,375	3,621	3,259	105	3.3	2,955	3,149	3,470	3,871	3,180	225	7.6	98
Criminal	1,910	1,840	1,611	1,509	1,711	- 199	- 10.4	1,749	1,738	1,867	1,810	1,689	- 60	- 3.4	99
Sm Clms	882	850	611	841	1,179	297	33.7	781	902	773	802	1,113	332	42.5	94
Civil	162	168	178	186	187	25	15.4	204	158	195	217	180	- 24	- 11.8	96
Juvenile	662	573	781	706	518	- 144	- 21.8	463	539	2,183	761	594	131	28.3	115
*JU				629	394	0	0.0				628	474	0	0.0	120
CS				77	124	0	0.0				133	120	0	0.0	97
Total	6,770	6,487	6,556	6,863	6,854	84	1.2	6,152	6,486	8,488	7,461	6,756	604	9.8	99
Geneva															
Traffic	1,589	1,444	1,390	1,890	3,234	1,645	103.5	1,476	1,518	1,296	1,687	2,955	1,479	100.2	91
Criminal	1,018	825	1,106	1,025	1,334	316	31.0	890	696	1,050	1,024	1,258	368	41.3	94
Sm Clms	909	907	812	985	835	- 74	- 8.1	929	939	831	989	860	- 69	- 7.4	103
Civil	106	131	145	137	110	4	3.8	99	130	144	146	97	- 2	- 2.0	88
Juvenile	304	368	539	487	591	287	94.4	294	326	449	464	431	137	46.6	73
JU				250	236	0	0.0				240	210	0	0.0	89
CS				237	355	0	0.0				224	221	0	0.0	62
Total	3,926	3,675	3,992	4,524	6,104	2,178	55.5	3,688	3,609	3,770	4,310	5,601	1,913	51.9	92
Greene															
Traffic	2,200	1,478	1,444	1,462	1,428	- 772	- 35.1	2,033	1,332	1,084	1,330	1,301	- 732	- 36.0	91
Criminal	434	419	419	496	583	149	34.3	331	272	261	540	458	127	38.4	79
Sm Clms	144	177	179	181	193	49	34.0	129	139	151	178	192	63	48.8	99
Civil	122	52	69	66	89	- 33	- 27.0	88	62	49	66	90	2	2.3	101
Juvenile	138	133	85	161	189	51	37.0	98	356	64	127	141	43	43.9	75
JU				66	100	0	0.0				64	80	0	0.0	80
CS				95	89	0	0.0				63	61	0	0.0	69
Total	3,038	2,259	2,196	2,366	2,482	- 556	- 18.3	2,679	2,161	1,609	2,241	2,182	- 497	- 18.6	88

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Hale															
Traffic	1,617	1,699	1,340	2,078	2,154	537	33.2	1,471	1,556	1,373	2,418	2,563	1,092	74.2	119
Criminal	476	426	527	510	802	326	68.5	502	393	450	642	665	163	32.5	83
Sm Clms	537	615	734	942	717	180	33.5	428	492	727	722	1,024	596	139.3	143
Civil	38	72	119	107	86	48	126.3	41	59	97	121	103	62	151.2	120
Juvenile	390	378	441	411	457	67	17.2	369	231	168	275	446	77	20.9	98
JU				107	146	0	0.0				87	136	0	0.0	93
CS				304	311	0	0.0				188	310	0	0.0	100
Total	3,058	3,190	3,161	4,048	4,216	1,158	37.9	2,811	2,731	2,815	4,178	4,801	1,990	70.8	114
Henry															
Traffic	2,601	3,434	4,265	4,467	4,388	1,787	68.7	2,191	3,454	4,260	4,247	4,069	1,878	85.7	93
Criminal	953	1,146	1,121	1,155	1,179	226	23.7	960	784	1,048	1,262	1,140	180	18.8	97
Sm Clms	387	515	577	557	651	264	68.2	386	538	635	528	615	229	59.3	94
Civil	68	83	101	83	71	3	4.4	53	73	158	70	81	28	52.8	114
Juvenile	350	292	310	221	363	13	3.7	308	289	299	293	295	- 13	- 4.2	81
JU				125	234	0	0.0				151	195	0	0.0	83
CS				96	129	0	0.0				142	100	0	0.0	78
Total	4,359	5,470	6,374	6,483	6,652	2,293	52.6	3,898	5,138	6,400	6,400	6,200	2,302	59.1	93
Houston															
Traffic	7,537	5,500	4,960	4,899	5,313	- 2,224	- 29.5	6,849	5,510	5,448	5,204	6,051	- 798	- 11.7	114
Criminal	3,660	3,874	3,773	3,360	3,568	- 92	- 2.5	3,800	3,575	3,659	3,629	3,725	- 75	- 2.0	104
Sm Clms	2,936	3,167	2,656	3,048	3,477	541	18.4	2,939	2,836	2,911	3,144	4,038	1,099	37.4	116
Civil	754	840	995	983	739	- 15	- 2.0	738	775	831	1,353	1,049	311	42.1	142
Juvenile	809	862	1,603	1,708	1,938	1,129	139.6	939	930	1,427	1,624	1,671	732	78.0	86
JU				1,224	1,235	0	0.0				1,164	1,097	0	0.0	89
CS				484	703	0	0.0				460	574	0	0.0	82
Total	15,696	14,243	13,987	13,998	15,035	- 661	- 4.2	15,265	13,626	14,276	14,954	16,534	1,269	8.3	110
Jackson															
Traffic	2,285	2,439	2,763	2,331	2,062	- 223	- 9.8	1,988	2,016	2,412	2,348	1,967	- 21	- 1.1	95
Criminal	2,132	2,635	2,472	2,320	2,373	241	11.3	2,213	2,315	2,665	2,236	2,586	373	16.9	109
Sm Clms	999	1,142	928	1,114	1,261	262	26.2	1,735	1,311	940	1,126	1,194	- 541	- 31.2	95
Civil	218	222	273	259	262	44	20.2	404	174	256	347	215	- 189	- 46.8	82
Juvenile	895	1,117	1,066	917	842	- 53	- 5.9	819	1,221	929	964	710	- 109	- 13.3	84
JU				742	492	0	0.0				691	476	0	0.0	97
CS				175	350	0	0.0				273	234	0	0.0	67
Total	6,529	7,555	7,502	6,941	6,800	271	4.2	7,159	7,037	7,202	7,021	6,672	- 487	- 6.8	98
Jefferson															
Traffic	20,865	18,906	16,492	17,014	16,678	- 4,187	- 20.1	20,820	19,049	18,350	18,092	20,507	- 313	- 1.5	123
Criminal	8,343	9,589	10,827	12,479	13,027	4,684	56.1	7,949	8,974	10,838	12,463	13,472	5,523	69.5	103
Sm Clms	33,004	30,095	29,213	26,677	27,607	- 5,397	- 16.4	28,368	35,797	31,829	28,284	32,310	3,942	13.9	117
Civil	15,174	16,955	17,577	12,761	10,816	- 4,358	- 28.7	13,741	20,196	17,088	15,665	13,283	- 458	- 3.3	123
Juvenile	2,024	2,066	2,254	1,977	1,847	- 177	- 8.7	1,888	2,293	2,196	1,811	1,563	- 325	- 17.2	85
JU				988	970	0	0.0				963	869	0	0.0	90
CS				989	877	0	0.0				848	694	0	0.0	79
Total	79,410	77,611	76,363	70,908	69,975	- 9,435	- 11.9	72,766	86,309	80,301	76,315	81,135	8,369	11.5	116
Birmingham															
Traffic	14,649	13,040	11,878	11,911	11,252	- 3,397	- 23.2	14,954	13,444	13,043	12,949	15,317	363	2.4	136
Criminal	5,998	6,926	8,276	9,507	9,809	3,811	63.5	5,321	6,361	7,664	9,410	9,988	4,667	87.7	102
Sm Clms	30,440	27,484	26,328	24,217	25,090	- 5,350	- 17.6	25,987	33,289	29,468	25,550	29,130	3,143	12.1	116
Civil	14,192	15,913	16,385	11,744	9,912	- 4,280	- 30.2	12,815	19,153	16,000	14,632	12,334	- 481	- 3.8	124
Total	65,279	63,363	62,867	57,379	56,063	- 9,216	- 14.1	59,077	72,247	66,175	62,541	66,769	7,692	13.0	119

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Bessemer															
Traffic	6,216	5,866	4,614	5,103	5,426	- 790	- 12.7	5,866	5,605	5,307	5,143	5,190	- 676	- 11.5	96
Criminal	2,345	2,663	2,551	2,972	3,218	873	37.2	2,628	2,613	3,174	3,053	3,484	856	32.6	108
Sm Clms	2,564	2,611	2,885	2,460	2,517	- 47	- 1.8	2,381	2,508	2,361	2,734	3,180	799	33.6	126
Civil	982	1,042	1,192	1,017	904	- 78	- 7.9	926	1,043	1,088	1,033	949	23	2.5	105
Juvenile	2,024	2,066	2,254	1,977	1,847	- 177	- 8.7	1,888	2,293	2,196	1,811	1,563	- 325	- 17.2	85
JU				988	970	0	0.0				963	869	0	0.0	90
CS				989	877	0	0.0				848	694	0	0.0	79
Total	14,131	14,248	13,496	13,529	13,912	- 219	- 1.5	13,689	14,062	14,126	13,774	14,366	677	4.9	103
Lamar															
Traffic	1,598	1,218	1,060	986	1,014	- 584	- 36.5	1,538	1,263	1,444	1,181	1,066	- 472	- 30.7	105
Criminal	819	831	745	814	861	42	5.1	820	817	922	807	867	47	5.7	101
Sm Clms	324	418	534	363	405	81	25.0	368	551	633	407	408	40	10.9	101
Civil	57	81	83	70	59	2	3.5	53	115	86	78	59	6	11.3	100
Juvenile	154	157	239	263	283	129	83.8	165	158	241	285	224	59	35.8	79
JU				112	156	0	0.0				117	144	0	0.0	92
CS				151	127	0	0.0				168	80	0	0.0	63
Total	2,952	2,705	2,661	2,496	2,622	- 330	- 11.2	2,944	2,904	3,326	2,758	2,624	- 320	- 10.9	100
Lauderdale															
Traffic	4,045	3,460	4,186	3,874	3,731	- 314	- 7.8	3,668	2,473	3,821	3,754	3,761	93	2.5	101
Criminal	1,330	1,304	1,201	1,380	1,549	219	16.5	1,115	1,034	964	1,533	1,658	543	48.7	107
Sm Clms	1,994	1,609	1,595	1,627	2,002	8	0.4	1,824	1,604	1,967	1,552	1,997	173	9.5	100
Civil	466	473	461	476	474	8	1.7	386	423	501	568	462	76	19.7	97
Total	7,835	6,846	7,443	7,357	7,756	- 79	- 1.0	6,993	5,534	7,253	7,407	7,878	885	12.7	102
Lawrence															
Traffic	3,300	4,125	2,243	2,330	1,512	- 1,788	- 54.2	2,941	3,661	2,295	2,710	1,867	- 1,074	- 36.5	123
Criminal	1,303	1,278	1,016	1,172	1,060	- 243	- 18.6	1,185	970	1,021	1,246	1,315	130	11.0	124
Sm Clms	565	504	640	665	632	67	11.9	611	475	636	684	600	- 11	- 1.8	95
Civil	197	144	184	177	140	- 57	- 28.9	185	152	160	196	152	- 33	- 17.8	109
Juvenile	307	376	340	409	468	161	52.4	321	390	358	466	420	99	30.8	90
JU				210	204	0	0.0				243	188	0	0.0	92
CS				199	264	0	0.0				223	232	0	0.0	88
Total	5,672	6,427	4,423	4,753	3,812	- 1,860	- 32.8	5,243	5,648	4,470	5,302	4,354	- 889	- 17.0	114
Lee															
Traffic	4,834	3,529	6,095	5,373	5,603	769	15.9	6,208	4,055	5,617	7,022	6,473	265	4.3	116
Criminal	2,644	1,986	3,325	3,703	3,152	508	19.2	2,215	3,681	2,724	4,424	3,140	925	41.8	100
Sm Clms	2,188	2,128	2,367	2,540	2,818	630	28.8	2,217	2,055	2,322	2,829	2,628	411	18.5	93
Civil	576	596	601	668	788	212	36.8	618	567	603	701	763	145	23.5	97
Juvenile	1,531	1,814	1,921	1,980	1,998	467	30.5	1,455	1,320	2,109	2,734	1,513	58	4.0	76
JU				1,376	1,419	0	0.0				1,609	1,122	0	0.0	79
CS				604	579	0	0.0				1,125	391	0	0.0	68
Total	11,773	10,053	14,309	14,264	14,359	2,586	22.0	12,713	11,678	13,375	17,710	14,517	1,804	14.2	101
Limestone															
Traffic	4,848	3,679	4,125	3,615	4,142	- 706	- 14.6	4,546	3,977	4,045	3,779	3,923	- 623	- 13.7	95
Criminal	3,158	3,340	3,796	3,630	3,016	- 142	- 4.5	2,954	3,122	3,587	4,256	2,645	- 309	- 10.5	88
Sm Clms	1,089	1,024	1,049	1,246	1,492	403	37.0	832	1,035	1,058	1,390	1,405	573	68.9	94
Civil	239	226	290	258	272	33	13.8	200	218	304	199	192	- 8	- 4.0	71
Juvenile	527	381	382	466	547	20	3.8	495	354	396	419	475	- 20	- 4.0	87
JU				242	237	0	0.0				245	204	0	0.0	86
CS				224	310	0	0.0				174	271	0	0.0	87
Total	9,861	8,650	9,642	9,215	9,469	- 392	- 4.0	9,027	8,706	9,390	10,043	8,640	- 387	- 4.3	91
Lowndes															
Traffic	2,356	2,443	2,093	1,919	2,362	6	0.3	2,083	2,314	1,900	1,584	2,185	102	4.9	93
Criminal	593	675	665	641	822	229	38.6	475	770	449	438	794	319	67.2	97
Sm Clms	228	270	233	256	340	112	49.1	226	271	188	202	347	121	53.5	102
Civil	52	69	99	105	74	22	42.3	45	63	88	94	90	45	100.0	122
Juvenile	327	367	246	141	261	- 66	- 20.2	250	279	196	113	241	- 9	- 3.6	92
JU				0	122	0	0.0				0	118	0	0.0	97
CS				141	139	0	0.0				113	123	0	0.0	88
Total	3,556	3,824	3,336	3,062	3,859	303	8.5	3,079	3,697	2,821	2,431	3,657	578	18.8	95

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Macon															
Traffic	3,602	3,349	4,350	4,428	3,982	380	10.5	3,406	3,082	3,904	4,513	3,824	418	12.3	96
Criminal	939	754	618	839	860	- 79	- 8.4	1,020	760	581	896	841	- 179	- 17.5	98
Sm Clms	729	738	585	636	711	- 18	- 2.5	744	618	595	708	647	- 97	- 13.0	91
Civil	221	288	263	234	313	92	41.6	243	233	199	315	269	26	10.7	86
Juvenile	305	400	313	366	354	49	16.1	305	400	313	362	255	- 50	- 16.4	72
JU				217	180	0	0.0				217	156	0	0.0	87
CS				149	174	0	0.0				145	99	0	0.0	57
Total	5,796	5,529	6,129	6,503	6,220	424	7.3	5,718	5,093	5,592	6,794	5,836	118	2.1	94
Madison															
Traffic	7,149	5,993	9,322	8,269	8,223	1,074	15.0	6,957	5,693	8,927	8,136	8,640	1,683	24.2	105
Criminal	4,572	4,413	7,716	6,847	7,044	2,472	54.1	5,276	4,210	6,946	6,931	7,342	2,066	39.2	104
Sm Clms	5,798	6,030	6,057	6,689	6,763	965	16.6	5,407	6,160	5,521	6,342	7,252	1,845	34.1	107
Civil	2,989	2,907	3,147	2,750	2,633	- 356	- 11.9	2,836	2,871	2,929	2,843	2,886	50	1.8	110
Juvenile	2,933	2,372	2,471	1,852	2,306	- 627	- 21.4	2,784	2,607	2,455	1,840	1,788	- 996	- 35.8	78
JU				925	1,228	0	0.0				989	943	0	0.0	77
CS				927	1,078	0	0.0				851	845	0	0.0	78
Total	23,441	21,715	28,713	26,407	26,969	3,528	15.1	23,260	21,541	26,778	26,092	27,908	4,648	20.0	103
Marengo															
Traffic	2,378	2,270	2,492	2,669	2,619	241	10.1	2,407	2,427	2,357	2,728	2,507	100	4.2	96
Criminal	914	951	910	1,006	1,043	129	14.1	924	857	894	1,190	1,059	135	14.6	102
Sm Clms	694	727	696	858	977	283	40.8	680	689	664	783	845	165	24.3	86
Civil	119	161	143	161	155	36	30.3	118	136	119	129	159	41	34.7	103
Juvenile	470	221	409	429	538	68	14.5	375	169	404	513	465	90	24.0	86
JU				217	208	0	0.0				227	197	0	0.0	95
CS				212	330	0	0.0				286	268	0	0.0	81
Total	4,575	4,330	4,650	5,123	5,332	757	16.5	4,504	4,278	4,438	5,343	5,035	531	11.8	94
Marion															
Traffic	2,435	1,955	2,033	3,371	2,425	- 10	- 0.4	2,056	1,941	1,462	3,165	2,103	47	2.3	87
Criminal	803	940	871	987	1,172	369	46.0	649	618	507	504	1,497	848	130.7	128
Sm Clms	592	676	760	483	636	44	7.4	411	475	549	755	816	405	98.5	128
Civil	218	274	222	206	150	- 68	- 31.2	199	192	150	736	180	- 19	- 9.5	120
Juvenile	235	215	226	237	258	23	9.8	152	167	137	141	215	63	41.4	83
JU				188	175	0	0.0				137	165	0	0.0	94
CS				49	83	0	0.0				4	50	0	0.0	60
Total	4,283	4,060	4,112	5,284	4,641	358	8.4	3,467	3,393	2,805	5,301	4,811	1,344	38.8	104
Marshall															
Traffic	4,029	3,097	3,883	3,739	3,195	- 834	- 20.7	3,722	3,234	3,576	4,309	2,964	- 758	- 20.4	93
Criminal	2,481	2,454	2,457	3,314	3,237	756	30.5	2,582	2,458	2,545	3,514	2,952	370	14.3	91
Sm Clms	1,478	1,948	1,968	2,058	2,425	947	64.1	1,518	1,803	2,158	1,723	1,943	425	28.0	80
Civil	438	498	518	657	501	63	14.4	449	521	488	558	472	23	5.1	94
Juvenile	639	713	969	839	884	245	38.3	725	614	750	922	662	- 63	- 8.7	75
JU				653	604	0	0.0				709	462	0	0.0	76
CS				186	280	0	0.0				213	200	0	0.0	71
Total	9,065	8,710	9,795	10,607	10,242	1,177	13.0	8,996	8,630	9,517	11,026	8,993	- 3	- 0.0	88
Guntersville															
Traffic	2,899	1,945	2,015	1,513	1,499	- 1,400	- 48.3	2,658	2,129	1,890	1,979	1,616	- 1,042	- 39.2	108
Criminal	1,413	1,520	1,397	1,667	1,694	281	19.9	1,394	1,435	1,464	1,697	1,505	111	8.0	89
Sm Clms	705	930	949	976	1,181	476	67.5	636	880	1,092	881	937	301	47.3	79
Civil	257	305	322	379	292	35	13.6	204	309	309	330	279	75	36.8	96
Juvenile	639	713	969	835	884	245	38.3	725	614	750	921	662	- 63	- 8.7	75
JU				653	604	0	0.0				709	462	0	0.0	76
CS				182	280	0	0.0				212	200	0	0.0	71
Total	5,913	5,413	5,652	5,370	5,550	- 363	- 6.1	5,617	5,367	5,505	5,808	4,999	- 618	- 11.0	90

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Albertville															
Traffic	1,130	1,152	1,868	2,226	1,696	566	50.1	1,064	1,105	1,686	2,330	1,348	284	26.7	79
Criminal	1,068	934	1,060	1,647	1,543	475	44.5	1,188	1,023	1,081	1,817	1,447	259	21.8	94
Sm Clms	773	1,018	1,019	1,082	1,244	471	60.9	882	923	1,066	842	1,006	124	14.1	81
Civil	181	193	196	278	209	28	15.5	245	212	179	228	193	- 52	- 21.2	92
Juvenile	0	0	0	4	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				4	0	0	0.0				1	0	0	0.0	0
Total	3,152	3,297	4,143	5,237	4,692	1,540	48.9	3,379	3,263	4,012	5,218	3,994	615	18.2	85
Mobile															
Traffic	11,750	13,805	13,215	11,830	11,309	- 441	- 3.8	12,076	13,769	12,232	10,710	12,700	624	5.2	112
Criminal	10,082	10,536	11,383	14,852	13,053	2,971	29.5	9,484	10,138	13,670	13,705	13,682	4,198	44.3	105
Sm Clms	8,454	7,937	8,186	7,801	- 092	- 362	- 4.3	6,795	5,939	6,323	17,016	8,101	1,306	19.2	100
Civil	6,968	6,329	6,337	5,662	-066	- 1,902	- 27.3	6,370	5,676	6,100	9,308	5,466	- 904	- 14.2	108
Total	37,254	38,607	39,121	40,145	37,520	266	0.7	34,725	35,522	38,325	50,739	39,949	5,224	15.0	106
Monroe															
Traffic	1,633	1,510	1,957	1,834	1,620	- 13	- 0.8	1,564	1,779	1,841	1,938	1,578	14	0.9	97
Criminal	908	1,036	1,079	1,108	1,110	202	22.2	881	934	1,004	1,382	1,107	226	25.7	100
Sm Clms	678	918	853	863	1,014	336	49.6	771	724	715	1,076	900	129	16.7	89
Civil	123	164	213	220	166	43	35.0	159	96	269	294	162	3	1.9	98
Juvenile	269	222	348	311	411	142	52.8	247	232	311	335	382	135	54.7	93
JU				217	159	0	0.0				234	190	0	0.0	119
CS				94	252	0	0.0				101	192	0	0.0	76
Total	3,611	3,850	4,450	4,336	4,321	710	19.7	3,622	3,765	4,140	5,025	4,129	507	14.0	96
Montgomery															
Traffic	9,559	9,675	14,078	13,129	14,519	4,960	51.9	8,986	9,738	13,476	14,015	14,615	5,629	62.6	101
Criminal	5,872	7,384	5,533	5,858	5,955	83	1.4	4,136	5,652	3,837	5,490	6,008	1,872	45.3	101
Sm Clms	4,532	5,101	4,547	4,688	6,414	1,882	41.5	5,160	6,176	5,168	7,029	6,499	1,339	25.9	101
Civil	3,588	3,934	4,620	4,212	4,252	664	18.5	4,002	4,465	5,030	4,575	4,324	322	8.0	102
Total	23,551	26,094	28,778	27,887	31,140	7,589	32.2	22,284	26,031	27,511	31,109	31,446	9,162	41.1	101
Morgan															
Traffic	6,117	4,696	4,829	4,216	4,715	- 1,402	- 22.9	5,809	4,889	5,131	4,246	4,900	- 909	- 15.6	104
Criminal	3,136	3,997	4,049	3,638	4,176	1,040	33.2	2,613	3,105	4,716	4,003	4,397	1,784	68.3	105
Sm Clms	1,761	2,129	2,113	2,514	2,719	958	54.4	1,725	2,022	2,319	2,468	2,795	1,070	62.0	103
Civil	678	958	835	819	856	178	26.3	653	780	950	853	874	221	33.8	102
Juvenile	1,325	1,467	1,025	1,187	1,422	97	7.3	1,514	1,288	1,162	1,265	1,361	- 153	- 10.1	96
JU				744	925	0	0.0				726	938	0	0.0	101
CS				443	497	0	0.0				539	423	0	0.0	85
Total	13,017	13,247	12,851	12,374	13,888	871	6.7	12,314	12,084	14,278	12,833	14,327	2,013	16.3	103
Perry															
Traffic	1,196	1,032	1,394	1,376	1,480	284	23.7	1,130	1,034	1,249	1,441	1,727	597	52.8	117
Criminal	641	751	752	724	814	173	27.0	551	753	723	658	785	234	42.5	96
Sm Clms	275	348	292	241	315	40	14.5	265	300	292	273	294	29	10.9	93
Civil	63	70	84	75	78	15	23.8	51	67	58	68	82	31	60.8	105
Juvenile	608	293	402	419	571	- 37	- 6.1	626	326	306	485	529	- 97	- 15.5	93
JU				73	105	0	0.0				55	73	0	0.0	70
CS				346	466	0	0.0				430	456	0	0.0	98
Total	2,783	2,494	2,924	2,835	3,258	475	17.1	2,623	2,480	2,628	2,925	3,417	794	30.3	105
Pickens															
Traffic	1,620	2,145	1,844	1,555	1,227	- 393	- 24.3	1,712	1,930	1,726	1,480	1,156	- 556	- 32.5	94
Criminal	581	561	656	671	744	163	28.1	572	470	620	706	570	- 2	- 0.3	77
Sm Clms	280	432	556	439	482	202	72.1	387	424	529	446	514	127	32.8	107
Civil	82	116	138	106	91	9	11.0	112	107	130	124	97	- 15	- 13.4	107
Juvenile	216	223	378	366	485	269	124.5	189	235	435	426	435	246	130.2	90
JU				191	247	0	0.0				181	234	0	0.0	95
CS				175	238	0	0.0				245	201	0	0.0	84
Total	2,779	3,477	3,572	3,137	3,029	250	9.0	2,972	3,166	3,440	3,182	2,772	- 200	- 6.7	92

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Pike															
Traffic	3,103	3,588	4,128	3,495	2,964	- 139	- 4.5	2,827	3,405	3,813	3,832	3,271	444	15.7	110
Criminal	1,187	1,011	1,255	1,054	1,433	246	20.7	1,182	975	1,096	1,163	1,352	170	14.4	94
Sm Clms	762	735	681	702	771	9	1.2	713	716	637	704	761	48	6.7	99
Civil	130	177	185	230	178	48	36.9	115	158	191	221	190	75	65.2	107
Juvenile	812	675	670	591	708	- 104	- 12.8	658	654	606	690	721	63	9.6	102
JU				340	378	0	0.0				392	408	0	0.0	108
CS				251	330	0	0.0				298	313	0	0.0	95
Total	5,994	6,186	6,919	6,072	6,054	60	1.0	5,495	5,908	6,343	6,610	6,295	800	14.6	104
Randolph															
Traffic	816	1,031	1,436	1,240	866	50	6.1	737	1,034	1,395	1,334	830	93	12.6	96
Criminal	558	697	891	795	1,045	487	87.3	566	652	1,017	835	1,041	475	83.9	100
Sm Clms	885	799	797	768	1,069	184	20.8	869	832	824	784	1,014	145	16.7	95
Civil	116	128	153	171	170	54	46.6	102	158	148	183	163	61	59.8	96
Juvenile	150	161	394	391	389	239	159.3	159	151	305	466	385	226	142.1	99
JU				128	165	0	0.0				145	178	0	0.0	108
CS				263	224	0	0.0				321	207	0	0.0	92
Total	2,525	2,816	3,671	3,365	3,539	1,014	40.2	2,433	2,827	3,689	3,602	3,433	1,000	41.1	97
Russell															
Traffic	3,997	4,561	4,745	4,197	3,272	- 725	- 18.1	4,111	4,832	4,725	4,015	3,518	- 593	- 14.4	108
Criminal	1,308	1,190	1,556	1,835	1,906	598	45.7	1,423	1,174	1,473	1,765	2,027	604	42.4	106
Sm Clms	1,110	1,434	1,368	983	890	- 220	- 19.8	1,153	1,384	1,351	1,047	879	- 274	- 23.8	99
Civil	257	303	367	249	327	70	27.2	271	288	340	287	289	18	6.6	88
Juvenile	1,086	923	890	1,135	1,185	99	9.1	1,166	920	955	878	1,166	0	0.0	98
JU				638	915	0	0.0				463	930	0	0.0	102
CS				497	270	0	0.0				415	236	0	0.0	87
Total	7,758	8,411	8,926	8,399	7,580	- 178	- 2.3	8,124	8,598	8,844	7,992	7,879	- 245	- 3.0	104
St. Clair															
Traffic	2,661	2,620	2,823	2,134	2,232	- 429	- 16.1	2,443	2,334	2,817	2,182	2,205	- 238	- 9.7	99
Criminal	1,540	1,959	1,589	2,166	1,774	234	15.2	1,325	1,601	1,665	1,958	1,753	428	32.3	99
Sm Clms	525	622	508	478	697	172	32.8	487	628	589	454	655	168	34.5	94
Civil	231	268	328	298	261	30	13.0	247	279	319	345	272	25	10.1	104
Juvenile	183	240	248	246	300	117	63.9	194	232	247	278	259	65	33.5	86
JU				149	218	0	0.0				192	196	0	0.0	90
CS				97	82	0	0.0				86	63	0	0.0	77
Total	5,140	5,709	5,496	5,322	5,264	124	2.4	4,696	5,074	5,637	5,217	5,144	448	9.5	98
Ashville															
Traffic	1,079	1,259	1,399	898	844	- 235	- 21.8	1,009	1,107	1,297	846	910	- 99	- 9.8	108
Criminal	416	600	435	589	561	145	34.9	379	534	451	512	544	165	43.5	97
Sm Clms	169	224	167	139	281	112	66.3	162	197	208	138	264	102	63.0	94
Civil	88	91	109	107	94	6	6.8	85	86	121	123	88	3	3.5	94
Juvenile	45	94	67	67	116	71	157.8	51	74	69	61	107	56	109.8	92
JU				34	89	0	0.0				50	90	0	0.0	101
CS				33	27	0	0.0				11	17	0	0.0	63
Total	1,797	2,268	2,177	1,800	1,896	99	5.5	1,686	1,998	2,146	1,680	1,913	227	13.5	101
Pell City															
Traffic	1,582	1,361	1,424	1,236	1,388	- 194	- 12.3	1,434	1,227	1,520	1,336	1,295	- 139	- 9.7	93
Criminal	1,124	1,359	1,154	1,577	1,213	89	7.9	946	1,067	1,214	1,446	1,209	263	27.8	100
Sm Clms	356	398	341	339	416	60	16.9	325	431	381	316	391	66	20.3	94
Civil	143	177	219	191	167	24	16.8	162	193	198	222	184	22	13.6	110
Juvenile	138	146	181	179	184	46	33.3	143	158	178	217	152	9	6.3	83
JU				115	129	0	0.0				142	106	0	0.0	82
CS				64	55	0	0.0				75	46	0	0.0	84
Total	3,343	3,441	3,319	3,522	3,368	25	0.7	3,010	3,076	3,491	3,537	3,231	221	7.3	96

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Shelby															
Traffic	4,697	3,991	3,892	3,855	3,475	- 1,222	- 26.0	4,339	5,133	4,040	4,610	3,345	- 994	- 22.9	96
Criminal	2,744	2,392	2,424	2,505	2,816	72	2.6	2,705	2,227	2,357	2,741	2,765	60	2.2	98
Sm Clms	3,483	2,841	2,485	2,138	2,111	- 1,372	- 39.4	3,507	3,036	2,511	2,199	2,338	- 1,169	- 33.3	111
Civil	1,188	1,053	1,022	819	668	- 520	- 43.8	991	1,203	1,139	960	853	- 138	- 13.9	128
Juvenile	726	959	1,054	959	931	205	28.2	765	778	797	952	1,045	280	36.6	112
JU				712	566	0	0.0				655	725	0	0.0	128
CS				247	365	0	0.0				297	320	0	0.0	88
Total	12,838	11,236	10,877	10,276	10,001	- 2,837	- 22.1	12,307	12,377	10,844	11,462	10,346	- 1,961	- 15.9	103
Sumter															
Traffic	2,017	2,358	2,045	1,735	1,220	- 797	- 39.5	1,616	2,056	2,429	2,231	859	- 757	- 46.8	70
Criminal	787	857	1,088	974	824	37	4.7	539	709	981	1,214	656	117	21.7	80
Sm Clms	554	404	343	413	808	254	45.8	523	390	289	402	567	44	8.4	70
Civil	53	50	75	51	79	26	49.1	52	53	51	63	56	4	7.7	71
Juvenile	543	0	0	0	583	40	7.4	447	0	0	0	562	115	25.7	0
JU				0	115	0	0.0				0	108	0	0.0	0
CS				0	468	0	0.0				0	454	0	0.0	0
Total	3,954	3,669	3,551	3,173	3,514	- 440	- 11.1	3,177	3,208	3,750	3,910	2,700	- 477	- 15.0	77
Talladega															
Traffic	4,419	4,453	5,012	4,599	3,840	- 579	- 13.1	3,960	4,225	6,060	5,419	3,941	- 19	- 0.5	103
Criminal	1,518	1,282	1,316	1,681	1,342	- 176	- 11.6	1,407	1,456	1,211	1,799	1,406	- 1	- 0.1	105
Sm Clms	2,719	2,032	2,067	1,735	1,946	- 773	- 28.4	2,301	2,221	1,991	1,778	2,110	- 191	- 8.3	108
Civil	584	470	523	649	518	- 66	- 11.3	547	489	516	628	628	81	14.8	121
Juvenile	1,218	1,293	1,332	1,266	1,372	154	12.6	1,052	1,097	1,124	1,343	1,147	95	9.0	84
JU				867	880	0	0.0				871	724	0	0.0	82
CS				399	492	0	0.0				472	423	0	0.0	86
Total	10,458	9,530	10,250	9,930	9,018	- 1,440	- 13.8	9,267	9,488	10,902	10,967	9,232	- 35	- 0.4	102
Southern															
Traffic	1,233	1,310	1,347	1,061	932	- 301	- 24.4	1,241	1,259	1,332	1,155	954	- 287	- 23.1	102
Criminal	613	621	655	767	675	62	10.1	589	629	614	750	687	98	16.6	102
Sm Clms	1,912	1,346	1,257	946	1,058	- 854	- 44.7	1,481	1,542	1,198	967	1,120	- 361	- 24.4	106
Civil	222	174	229	287	232	10	4.5	187	198	166	309	271	84	44.9	117
Juvenile	425	489	568	565	530	105	24.7	438	415	450	408	416	- 22	- 5.0	78
JU				434	373	0	0.0				252	327	0	0.0	88
CS				131	157	0	0.0				156	89	0	0.0	57
Total	4,405	3,940	4,056	3,626	3,427	- 978	- 22.2	3,936	4,043	3,760	3,589	3,448	-488	-12.4	101
Northern															
Traffic	3,186	3,143	3,665	3,538	2,908	- 278	- 8.7	2,719	2,966	4,728	4,264	2,987	268	9.9	103
Criminal	905	661	661	914	667	- 238	- 26.3	818	827	597	1,049	719	- 99	- 12.1	108
Sm Clms	807	686	810	789	888	81	10.0	820	679	793	811	990	170	20.7	111
Civil	362	296	294	362	286	- 76	- 21.0	360	291	350	319	357	- 3	- 0.8	125
Juvenile	793	804	764	701	842	49	6.2	614	682	674	935	731	117	19.1	87
JU				433	507	0	0.0				619	397	0	0.0	78
CS				268	335	0	0.0				316	334	0	0.0	100
Total	6,053	5,590	6,194	6,304	5,591	- 462	- 7.6	5,331	5,445	7,142	7,378	5,784	453	8.5	103
Tallapoosa															
Traffic	4,372	3,396	2,343	2,356	2,141	- 2,231	- 51.0	3,874	3,809	2,326	2,882	2,039	- 1,835	- 47.4	95
Criminal	1,770	1,852	2,027	1,765	1,879	109	6.2	1,744	1,767	2,007	1,896	1,775	31	1.8	94
Sm Clms	1,379	1,452	1,558	1,507	1,544	165	12.0	1,402	1,317	1,687	1,403	1,289	- 113	- 8.1	83
Civil	396	399	414	481	542	146	36.9	409	425	362	445	516	107	26.2	95
Juvenile	297	245	586	610	762	465	156.6	244	174	462	595	590	346	141.8	77
JU				160	357	0	0.0				143	271	0	0.0	76
CS				450	405	0	0.0				452	319	0	0.0	79
Total	8,214	7,344	6,928	6,719	6,868	- 1,346	- 16.4	7,673	7,492	6,844	7,221	6,209	- 1,464	- 19.1	90

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

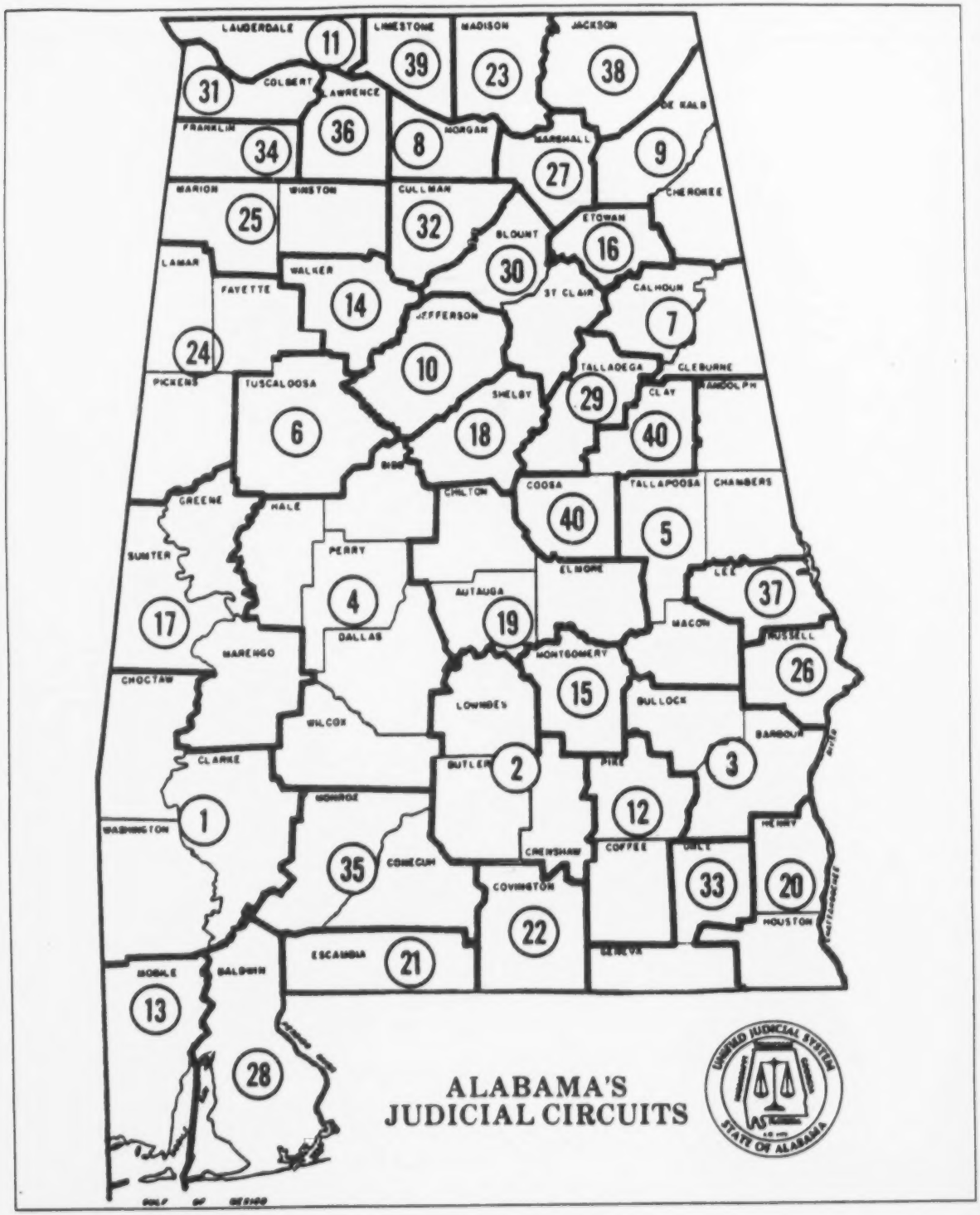
COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1986 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Dadeville															
Traffic	2,434	1,844	1,243	1,098	998	- 1,436	- 59.0	2,193	2,012	1,201	1,144	859	- 1,334	- 60.8	86
Criminal	774	705	808	852	802	28	3.6	734	729	747	924	700	- 34	- 4.6	87
Sm Clms	590	568	668	633	727	137	23.2	615	529	671	543	650	35	5.7	89
Civil	56	65	79	113	146	90	160.7	57	55	74	85	133	76	133.3	91
Juvenile	140	153	359	362	437	297	212.1	155	121	289	325	322	167	107.7	74
JU				123	220	0	0.0				89	165	0	0.0	75
CS				239	217	0	0.0				236	157	0	0.0	72
Total	3,994	3,335	3,157	3,058	3,110	- 884	- 22.1	3,754	3,446	2,982	3,021	2,664	- 1,090	- 29.0	86
Alexander City															
Traffic	1,938	1,552	1,100	1,258	1,143	- 795	- 41.0	1,681	1,797	1,125	1,738	1,180	- 501	- 29.8	103
Criminal	996	1,147	1,219	913	1,077	81	8.1	1,010	1,038	1,260	972	1,075	65	6.4	100
Sm Clms	789	884	890	874	817	28	3.5	787	788	1,016	860	639	- 148	- 18.8	78
Civil	340	334	335	368	396	56	16.5	352	370	288	360	383	31	8.8	97
Juvenile	157	92	227	248	325	168	107.0	89	53	173	270	268	179	201.1	82
JU				37	137	0	0.0				54	106	0	0.0	77
CS				211	188	0	0.0				216	162	0	0.0	86
Total	4,220	4,009	3,771	3,661	3,758	- 462	-10.9	3,919	4,046	3,862	4,200	3,545	- 374	- 9.5	94
Tuscaloosa															
Traffic	9,651	9,415	9,032	5,648	6,921	- 2,730	- 28.3	9,879	9,348	11,598	7,079	7,169	- 2,710	- 27.4	104
Criminal	5,449	6,062	6,247	5,642	5,409	- 40	- 0.7	5,639	5,840	6,001	5,798	5,938	299	5.3	110
Sm Clms	4,396	4,683	4,036	3,377	3,407	- 989	- 22.5	4,483	4,910	4,284	3,398	3,594	- 889	- 19.8	105
Civil	1,476	1,284	1,555	1,396	1,255	- 221	- 15.0	1,548	1,342	1,431	1,428	1,372	- 176	- 11.4	109
Total	20,972	21,444	20,870	16,063	16,992	- 3,980	- 19.0	21,549	21,440	23,314	17,703	18,073	- 3,476	- 16.1	106
Walker															
Traffic	4,379	4,947	3,576	3,461	3,563	- 816	- 18.6	4,186	4,735	4,262	3,503	3,666	- 520	- 12.4	103
Criminal	1,450	1,554	1,913	2,337	2,315	865	59.7	1,388	1,478	1,786	2,448	1,966	578	41.6	85
Sm Clms	1,322	1,348	1,368	1,270	1,338	16	1.2	1,195	1,251	1,289	1,412	1,274	79	6.6	95
Civil	440	422	457	462	516	76	17.3	391	500	400	505	543	152	38.9	105
Juvenile	243	224	840	466	444	201	82.7	131	150	1,677	- 456	267	136	103.8	60
JU				0	0	0	0.0				0	0	0	0.0	0
CS				466	444	0	0.0				456	267	0	0.0	60
Total	7,834	8,495	8,154	7,996	8,176	342	4.4	7,291	8,114	9,414	8,324	7,716	425	5.8	94
Washington															
Traffic	2,116	1,692	1,817	2,567	2,581	465	22.0	1,668	1,609	1,976	2,497	2,032	364	21.8	79
Criminal	639	504	598	659	667	28	4.4	563	548	602	940	475	- 88	- 15.6	71
Sm Clms	260	302	302	250	296	36	13.8	235	290	255	238	301	66	28.1	102
Civil	119	91	124	97	103	- 16	- 13.4	98	100	100	131	108	10	10.2	105
Juvenile	199	215	228	169	221	22	11.1	253	170	239	168	184	- 69	- 27.3	83
JU				79	86	0	0.0				73	63	0	0.0	73
CS				90	135	0	0.0				95	121	0	0.0	90
Total	3,333	2,804	3,069	3,742	3,868	535	16.1	2,817	2,717	3,172	3,974	3,100	283	10.0	80
Wilcox															
Traffic	2,151	2,016	1,371	1,237	1,856	- 295	- 13.7	2,051	1,976	1,198	1,221	1,338	- 713	- 34.8	72
Criminal	597	598	623	635	581	- 16	- 2.7	561	849	637	595	446	- 115	- 20.5	77
Sm Clms	224	256	279	295	290	66	29.5	183	298	283	256	259	76	41.5	89
Civil	47	48	74	82	79	32	68.1	51	48	83	120	86	35	68.6	109
Juvenile	424	452	277	242	339	- 85	- 20.0	286	323	284	343	279	- 7	- 2.4	82
JU				33	71	0	0.0				47	37	0	0.0	52
CS				209	268	0	0.0				296	242	0	0.0	90
Total	3,443	3,370	2,624	2,491	3,145	298	8.7	3,132	3,494	2,485	2,535	2,408	- 724	- 23.1	77

*TP - Throughput

District Court Caseload Statistics Fiscal Years 1987 - 1991

COUNTY	FILINGS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		DISPOSITIONS					CHANGE 1987 - 1991		TP*
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	#	%	
Winston															
Traffic	1,303	1,497	735	881	1,351	48	3.7	1,077	1,460	727	828	1,171	94	8.7	87
Criminal	861	659	759	769	767	- 94	- 10.9	811	679	758	1,021	685	- 126	- 15.5	89
Sm Clms	952	948	1,244	1,321	1,220	268	28.2	871	890	1,186	1,258	1,161	290	33.3	95
Civil	116	112	135	117	121	5	4.3	101	129	142	113	95	- 6	- 5.9	79
Juvenile	99	89	124	93	170	71	71.7	50	71	86	134	100	50	100.0	59
JU				93	87	0	0.0				134	34	0	0.0	39
CS				0	83	0	0.0				0	66	0	0.0	0
Total	3,331	3,305	2,997	3,181	3,629	298	8.9	2,910	3,229	2,899	3,354	3,212	302	10.4	89
STATE OF ALABAMA															
Traffic	266,652	250,547	255,945	238,167	239,667	- 26,985	- 10.1	250,622	248,046	261,145	249,890	243,557	- 7,065	- 2.8	102
Criminal	113,023	118,373	130,477	138,381	143,618	30,595	27.1	106,504	109,866	125,675	139,889	142,935	36,431	34.2	100
Sm Clms	113,658	112,413	111,244	109,593	118,589	4,931	4.3	106,064	115,746	113,992	124,382	122,307	16,243	15.3	103
Civil	45,980	47,459	50,659	44,294	40,003	- 5,977	- 13.0	43,549	49,986	50,130	53,963	44,027	478	1.1	110
Juvenile	32,787	33,865	38,748	38,862	43,582	10,795	32.9	30,779	31,681	38,346	38,731	38,783	8,004	26.0	89
JU				23,385	24,346	0	0.0				22,739	22,601	0	0.0	93
CS				15,477	19,236	0	0.0				15,992	16,182	0	0.0	84
Total	572,100	562,657	587,073	569,297	585,459	13,359	2.3	537,518	555,325	589,288	606,855	591,609	54,091	10.1	101

*TP - Throughput


LAUDERDALE
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CLEBURNE
PICKENS
TUSCALOOSA
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SHELBY
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CLAY
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RANDOLPH
GREENE
HALE
BIBB
CHILTON
COOSA
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TALLAPOOSA
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CHAMBERS
SUMTER
PERRY
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ELMORE
LEE
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AUTAUGA
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MACON
MARENGO
DALLAS
MONTGOMERY
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RUSSELL
26
CHOCTAW
LOWNDES
BULLOCK
WILCOX
BARBOUR
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CLARKE
BUTLER
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PIKE
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1
WASHINGTON
MONROE
HENRY
35
CONECUH
CRENSHAW
COFFEE
DALE
33
20
COVINGTON
22
HOUSTON
ESCAMBIA
21
GENEVA
MOBILE
BALDWIN
13
28
ALABAMA'S
JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
UNIFIED JUDICIAL SYSTEM
STATE OF ALABAMA

Capital Case Reporting System

Summary of Original Case Actions
January 1, 1990, through September 30, 1991

County	Pending 1/1/90	Filings 1/90 - 9/90	Dispositions 1/90 - 9/90	Pending 9/30/90	Filings FY 1991	Dispositions FY 1991	Pending 9/30/91
Autauga	0	3	0	3	0	1	2
Baldwin	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
Barbour	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Bibb	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Blount	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bullock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulter	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Calhoun	3	2	3	2	2	0	4
Chambers	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Cherokee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Choctaw	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Clarke	0	2	0	2	1	1	2
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleburne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colbert	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Conecuh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coosa	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Covington	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Crenshaw	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cullman	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dale	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Dallas	4	0	0	4	0	1	3
Dekalb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elmore	4	0	2	2	0	1	1
Escambia	1	0	1	0	7	0	7
Etowah	3	0	0	3	11	4	10
Fayette	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geneva	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Greene	1	0	0	1	3	2	2
Hale	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Henry	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Houston	2	2	0	4	2	3	3

Capital Case Reporting System

Summary of Original Case Actions
January 1, 1990, through September 30, 1991

County	Pending 1/1/90	Filings 1/90 - 9/90	Dispositions 1/90 - 9/90	Pending 9/30/90	Filings FY 1991	Dispositions FY 1991	Pending 9/30/91
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson							
Birmingham	3	19	6	16	25	22	19
Bessemer	0	4	0	4	6	2	8
Lamar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limestone	0	1	0	1	2	0	3
Lowndes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macon	5	2	2	5	0	3	2
Madison	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Marengo	1	0	1	0	2	0	2
Marion	1	0	0	1	1	0	2
Marshall	1	3	0	4	2	3	3
Mobile	10	4	7	7	4	7	4
Monroe	1	2	0	3	0	0	3
Montgomery	11	4	5	10	5	8	7
Morgan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Perry	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Pickens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Randolph	1	2	0	3	0	3	0
Russell	6	1	4	3	1	3	1
St. Clair	1	1	1	1	4	1	4
Shelby	0	3	0	3	3	0	6
Sumter	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Talladega	1	1	0	2	0	2	0
Tallapoosa	4	0	0	4	4	4	4
Tuscaloosa	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Walker	3	3	1	5	1	0	6
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winston	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Alabama	82	69	47	104	108	83	129

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
1ST CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$33,145.75	$37,890.00	
State Courts		$63,015.77	$64,030.02	
Recoupment		$11,323.90	$11,227.00	
TOTAL	$88,570.89	$107,485.42	$113,147.02	$5,661.60
EXPENDITURES	$60,166.49	$61,533.16	$70,068.50	$8,535.34
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$28,404.40	$45,952.26	$43,078.52	- $2,873.74
% of Expenditures Recouped		18.40%	16.02%	- 2.38%
CHOCTAW				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$4,306.00	$6,211.00	
State Courts		$14,983.47	$15,929.02	
Recoupment		$3,265.64	$4,034.41	
TOTAL	$20,286.83	$22,555.11	$26,174.43	$3,619.32
EXPENDITURES	$10,399.91	$12,775.25	$19,346.20	$6,570.95
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$9,886.92	$9,779.86	$6,828.23	- $2,951.63
% of Expenditures Recouped		25.56%	20.85%	- 4.71%
CLARKE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$21,745.00	$24,106.00	
State Courts		$25,806.30	$24,978.00	
Recoupment		$6,727.66	$5,975.59	
TOTAL	$45,210.06	$54,278.96	$55,059.59	$780.63
EXPENDITURES	$29,747.38	$35,958.28	$42,950.75	$6,992.47
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$15,462.68	$18,320.68	$12,108.84	- $6,211.84
% of Expenditures Recouped		18.71%	13.91%	- 4.80%
WASHINGTON				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$7,094.75	$7,573.00	
State Courts		$22,226.00	$23,123.00	
Recoupment		$1,330.60	$1,217.00	
TOTAL	$23,074.00	$30,651.35	$31,913.00	$1,261.65
EXPENDITURES	$20,019.20	$12,799.63	$7,771.55	- $5,028.08
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$3,054.80	$17,851.72	$24,141.45	$6,289.73
% of Expenditures Recouped		10.40%	15.66%	5.26%
2ND CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$15,897.00	$8,240.00	
State Courts		$70,964.50	$73,016.99	
Recoupment		$1,460.24	$607.98	
TOTAL	$92,238.97	$88,301.74	$81,864.97	- $6,436.77
EXPENDITURES	$47,898.99	$31,243.11	$56,303.69	$25,060.58
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$44,339.98	$57,058.63	$25,561.28	- $31,497.35
% of Expenditures Recouped		4.64%	1.08%	- 3.56%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
BUTLER				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$0.00	$0.00	
State Courts		$38,926.50	$36,711.15	
Recoupment		$421.24	$84.00	
TOTAL	$41,785.97	$39,347.74	$36,795.15	- $2,552.59
EXPENDITURES	$19,818.96	$7,798.72	$22,006.70	$14,207.98
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$21,967.01	$31,549.02	$14,788.45	- $16,760.57
% of Expenditures Recouped		5.40%	0.38%	- 5.02%
CRENSHAW				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$11,900.00	$5,657.00	
State Courts		$17,172.00	$15,967.84	
Recoupment		$1,029.00	$523.98	
TOTAL	$29,440.00	$30,101.00	$22,148.82	- $7,952.18
EXPENDITURES	$15,094.81	$15,478.55	$21,992.42	$6,513.87
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$14,345.19	$14,622.45	$156.40	- $14,466.05
% of Expenditures Recouped		6.65%	2.38%	- 4.27%
LOWNDES				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$3,997.00	$2,583.00	
State Courts		$14,856.00	$20,338.00	
Recoupment		$0.00	$0.00	
TOTAL	$21,013.00	$18,853.00	$22,921.00	$4,068.00
EXPENDITURES	$12,985.22	$7,965.84	$12,304.57	$4,338.73
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$8,027.78	$10,887.16	$10,616.43	- $270.73
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3RD CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$18,223.00	$16,320.40	
State Courts		$49,256.00	$49,119.00	
Recoupment		$5,266.68	$7,404.87	
TOTAL	$74,899.22	$72,745.68	$72,844.27	$98.59
EXPENDITURES	$64,976.02	$65,796.45	$58,847.24	- $6,949.21
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$9,923.20	$6,949.23	$13,997.03	$7,047.80
% of Expenditures Recouped		8.00%	12.58%	4.58%
BARBOUR				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$13,918.00	$11,859.00	
State Courts		$36,512.00	$39,649.00	
Recoupment		$2,499.90	$5,332.44	
TOTAL	$52,844.19	$52,929.90	$56,840.44	$3,910.54
EXPENDITURES	$30,090.45	$42,259.83	$40,689.16	- $1,570.67
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$22,753.74	$10,670.07	$16,151.28	$5,481.21
% of Expenditures Recouped		5.92%	13.11%	7.19%
BULLOCK				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$4,305.00	$4,461.40	
State Courts		$12,744.00	$9,470.00	
Recoupment		$2,766.78	$2,072.43	
TOTAL	$22,055.03	$19,815.78	$16,003.83	- $3,811.95
EXPENDITURES	$34,885.57	$23,536.62	$18,158.08	- $5,378.54
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $12,830.54	- $3,720.84	- $2,154.25	$1,566.59
% of Expenditures Recouped		11.76%	11.41%	- 0.34%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
4TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$24,816.01	$21,056.44	
State Courts		$119,012.86	$120,938.65	
Recoupment		$3,401.18	$7,113.61	
TOTAL	$134,216.88	$147,230.05	$149,108.70	$1,878.65
EXPENDITURES	$155,343.07	$188,648.42	$276,255.40	$87,606.98
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$21,126.19	-$41,418.37	-$127,146.70	-$85,728.33
% of Expenditures Recouped		1.80%	2.58%	0.77%
BIBB				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$7,105.00	$7,786.40	
State Courts		$23,826.92	$18,404.75	
Recoupment		$2,910.87	$6,019.61	
TOTAL	$34,240.29	$33,842.79	$32,210.76	-$1,632.03
EXPENDITURES	$18,251.38	$26,989.62	$36,305.53	$9,315.91
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$15,988.91	$6,853.17	-$4,094.77	-$10,947.94
% of Expenditures Recouped		10.79%	16.58%	5.80%
DALLAS				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$10,440.01	$2,957.04	
State Courts		$51,434.94	$49,310.90	
Recoupment		$425.31	$0.00	
TOTAL	$47,425.12	$62,300.26	$52,267.94	-$10,032.32
EXPENDITURES	$94,505.69	$111,033.79	$194,713.97	$83,680.18
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$47,080.57	-$48,733.53	-$142,446.03	-$93,712.50
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.38%	0.00%	-0.38%
HALE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$3,699.00	$5,749.00	
State Courts		$18,607.00	$19,893.00	
Recoupment		$65.00	$1,044.00	
TOTAL	$20,510.51	$22,371.00	$26,686.00	$4,315.00
EXPENDITURES	$18,375.45	$14,526.34	$19,712.00	$5,185.66
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$2,135.06	$7,844.66	$6,974.00	-$870.66
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.45%	5.30%	4.85%
PERRY				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$0.00	$0.00	
State Courts		$12,793.00	$16,899.00	
Recoupment		$0.00	$50.00	
TOTAL	$13,604.96	$12,793.00	$16,949.00	$4,156.00
EXPENDITURES	$9,058.30	$15,750.37	$14,000.44	-$1,749.93
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$4,546.66	-$2,957.37	$2,948.56	$5,905.93
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.00%	0.36%	0.36%
WILCOX				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$3,572.00	$4,564.00	
State Courts		$12,351.00	$16,431.00	
Recoupment		$0.00	$0.00	
TOTAL	$18,436.00	$15,923.00	$20,995.00	$5,072.00
EXPENDITURES	$15,152.25	$20,345.30	$11,523.46	-$8,824.84
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$3,283.75	-$4,425.30	$9,471.54	$13,896.84
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
5TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$71,731.90	$72,308.48	
State Courts		$137,957.08	$131,659.84	
Recoupment		$1,968.25	$7,706.38	
TOTAL	$190,096.82	$211,657.23	$211,674.70	$17.47
EXPENDITURES	$184,308.27	$193,929.50	$224,506.69	$30,577.19
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$5,788.55	$17,727.73	-$12,831.99	-$30,559.72
% of Expenditures Recouped		1.01%	3.43%	2.42%
CHAMBERS				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$0.00	$0.00	
State Courts		$44,838.00	$42,333.00	
Recoupment		$958.90	$5,412.00	
TOTAL	$44,436.00	$45,796.90	$47,745.00	$1,948.10
EXPENDITURES	$64,616.58	$78,917.25	$75,563.71	-$3,353.54
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$20,180.58	-$33,120.35	-$27,818.71	$5,301.64
% of Expenditures Recouped		1.22%	7.16%	5.95%
MACON				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$8,237.90	$7,672.00	
State Courts		$34,353.00	$32,547.00	
Recoupment		$0.00	$0.00	
TOTAL	$43,366.50	$42,590.90	$40,219.00	-$2,371.90
EXPENDITURES	$47,443.94	$48,829.34	$49,441.21	$611.87
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$4,077.44	-$6,238.44	-$9,222.21	-$2,983.77
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
RANDOLPH				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$8,780.00	$10,665.88	
State Courts		$21,772.08	$21,525.84	
Recoupment		$116.75	$1,222.38	
TOTAL	$26,752.32	$30,668.83	$33,414.10	$2,745.27
EXPENDITURES	$16,648.11	$18,345.12	$32,292.52	$13,947.40
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$10,104.21	$12,323.71	$1,121.58	-$11,202.13
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.64%	3.79%	3.15%
TALLAPOOSA				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$54,714.00	$53,970.60	
State Courts		$36,994.00	$35,254.00	
Recoupment		$892.60	$1,072.00	
TOTAL	$75,542.00	$92,600.60	$90,296.60	-$2,304.00
EXPENDITURES	$55,599.64	$47,837.79	$67,209.25	$19,371.46
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$19,942.36	$44,762.81	$23,087.35	-$21,675.46
% of Expenditures Recouped		1.87%	1.60%	-0.27%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
6TH CIRCUIT				
TUSCALOOSA				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$0.00	$0.00	
State Courts		$106,470.24	$105,979.93	
Recoupment		$9,775.04	$9,353.75	
TOTAL	$134,701.74	$116,245.28	$115,333.68	- $911.60
EXPENDITURES	$332,856.69	$474,089.02	$510,520.12	$36,431.10
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $198,154.95	- $357,843.74	- $395,186.44	- $37,342.70
% of Expenditures Recouped		2.06%	1.83%	- 0.23%
7TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$52,697.38	$59,165.39	
State Courts		$118,461.15	$105,605.55	
Recoupment		$9,508.30	$12,623.33	
TOTAL	$181,204.99	$180,666.83	$177,394.27	- $3,272.56
EXPENDITURES	$194,181.06	$208,527.39	$244,566.29	$36,038.90
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $12,976.07	- $27,860.56	- $67,172.02	- $39,311.46
% of Expenditures Recouped		4.56%	5.16%	0.60%
CALHOUN				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$52,608.38	$58,198.39	
State Courts		$98,534.15	$88,947.55	
Recoupment		$8,866.30	$12,333.33	
TOTAL	$164,784.99	$160,008.83	$159,479.27	- $529.56
EXPENDITURES	$179,312.95	$197,554.40	$228,709.78	$31,155.38
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $14,527.96	- $37,545.57	- $69,230.51	- $31,684.94
% of Expenditures Recouped		4.49%	5.39%	0.90%
CLEBURNE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$89.00	$967.00	
State Courts		$19,927.00	$16,658.00	
Recoupment		$642.00	$290.00	
TOTAL	$16,420.00	$20,658.00	$17,915.00	- $2,743.00
EXPENDITURES	$14,868.11	$10,972.99	$15,856.51	$4,883.52
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$1,551.89	$9,685.01	$2,058.49	- $7,626.52
% of Expenditures Recouped		5.85%	1.83%	- 4.02%
8TH CIRCUIT				
MORGAN				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$73,136.48	$75,096.55	
State Courts		$73,987.00	$78,564.11	
Recoupment		$7,258.97	$6,364.56	
TOTAL	$159,943.79	$154,382.45	$160,025.22	$5,642.77
EXPENDITURES	$117,312.44	$118,644.08	$176,699.82	$58,055.74
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$42,631.35	$35,738.37	- $16,674.60	- $52,412.97
% of Expenditures Recouped		6.12%	3.60%	- 2.52%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
9TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$20,817.00	$15,964.46	
State Courts		$46,246.00	$48,695.83	
Recoupment		$8,464.00	$14,947.50	
TOTAL	$77,896.21	$75,527.00	$79,607.79	$4,080.79
EXPENDITURES	$85,771.12	$95,480.99	$118,340.10	$22,859.11
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$7,874.91	-$19,953.99	-$38,732.31	-$18,778.32
% of Expenditures Recouped		8.86%	12.63%	3.77%
CHEROKEE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$1,058.00	$1,162.00	
State Courts		$18,475.00	$18,046.00	
Recoupment		$5,155.00	$6,520.00	
TOTAL	$21,571.25	$24,688.00	$25,728.00	$1,040.00
EXPENDITURES	$21,301.00	$30,039.60	$35,279.95	$5,240.35
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$270.25	-$5,351.60	-$9,551.95	-$4,200.35
% of Expenditures Recouped		17.16%	18.48%	1.32%
DEKALB				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$19,759.00	$14,802.46	
State Courts		$27,771.00	$30,649.83	
Recoupment		$3,309.00	$8,427.50	
TOTAL	$56,324.96	$50,839.00	$53,879.79	$3,040.79
EXPENDITURES	$64,470.12	$65,441.39	$83,060.15	$17,618.76
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$8,145.16	-$14,602.39	-$29,180.36	-$14,577.97
% of Expenditures Recouped		5.06%	10.15%	5.09%
10TH CIRCUIT				
JEFFERSON				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$292,996.42	$267,915.16	
State Courts		$555,078.26	$513,324.78	
Recoupment		$32,429.15	$44,790.65	
TOTAL	$970,446.47	$880,503.83	$826,030.59	-$54,473.24
EXPENDITURES	$1,199,024.23	$1,394,824.49	$1,724,267.87	$329,443.38
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$228,577.76	-$514,320.66	-$898,237.28	-$383,916.62
% of Expenditures Recouped		2.32%	2.60%	0.27%
11TH CIRCUIT				
LAUDERDALE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$55,039.40	$41,774.80	
State Courts		$55,443.51	$53,670.77	
Recoupment		$22,195.42	$19,239.17	
TOTAL	$117,493.45	$132,678.33	$114,684.74	-$17,993.59
EXPENDITURES	$118,613.75	$99,797.42	$160,467.82	$60,670.40
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$1,120.30	$32,880.91	-$45,783.08	-$78,663.99
% of Expenditures Recouped		22.24%	11.99%	-10.25%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
12TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$14,072.00	$14,531.15	
State Courts		$65,135.83	$61,018.09	
Recoupment		$4,658.37	$12,207.78	
TOTAL	$94,661.27	$83,866.20	$87,757.02	$3,890.82
EXPENDITURES	$240,777.74	$192,052.53	$242,737.12	$50,684.59
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $146,116.47	- $108,186.33	- $154,980.10	- $46,793.77
% of Expenditures Recouped		2.43%	5.03%	2.60%
COFFEE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$11,588.00	$10,588.50	
State Courts		$27,800.00	$27,422.00	
Recoupment		$754.17	$2,045.67	
TOTAL	$47,464.80	$40,142.17	$40,056.17	- $86.00
EXPENDITURES	$130,521.05	$83,237.45	$118,340.29	$35,102.84
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $83,056.25	- $43,095.28	- $78,284.12	- $35,188.84
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.91%	1.73%	0.82%
PIKE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$2,484.00	$3,942.65	
State Courts		$37,335.83	$33,596.09	
Recoupment		$3,904.20	$10,162.11	
TOTAL	$47,196.47	$43,724.03	$47,700.85	$3,976.82
EXPENDITURES	$110,256.69	$108,815.08	$124,396.83	$15,581.75
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $63,060.22	- $65,091.05	- $76,695.98	- $11,604.93
% of Expenditures Recouped		3.59%	8.17%	4.58%
13TH CIRCUIT				
MOBILE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$185,153.25	$197,226.95	
State Courts		$258,655.22	$259,316.36	
Recoupment		$6,092.00	$16,077.16	
TOTAL	$458,971.15	$449,900.47	$472,620.47	$22,720.00
EXPENDITURES	$426,159.95	$515,252.71	$518,706.35	$3,453.64
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$32,811.20	- $65,352.24	- $46,085.88	$19,266.36
% of Expenditures Recouped		1.18%	3.10%	1.92%
14TH CIRCUIT				
WALKER				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$29,624.00	$34,985.55	
State Courts		$49,359.87	$48,315.17	
Recoupment		$1,098.00	$3,736.52	
TOTAL	$72,614.80	$80,081.87	$87,037.24	$6,955.37
EXPENDITURES	$87,080.99	$122,650.71	$172,060.14	$49,409.43
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $14,466.19	- $42,568.84	- $85,022.90	- $42,454.06
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.90%	2.17%	1.28%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
15TH CIRCUIT				
MONTGOMERY				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$158,145.00	$149,474.00	
State Courts		$213,472.29	$216,233.49	
Recoupment		$37,564.68	$42,173.35	
TOTAL	$451,859.72	$409,181.97	$407,880.84	-$1,301.13
EXPENDITURES	$555,407.30	$788,833.57	$798,903.51	$10,069.94
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$103,547.58	-$379,651.60	-$391,022.67	-$11,371.07
% of Expenditures Recouped		4.76%	5.28%	0.52%
16TH CIRCUIT				
ETOWAH				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$45,787.00	$36,099.00	
State Courts		$60,527.47	$63,552.78	
Recoupment		$15,018.08	$15,761.90	
TOTAL	$121,336.50	$121,332.55	$115,413.68	-$5,918.87
EXPENDITURES	$202,790.63	$173,485.60	$217,861.41	$44,375.81
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$81,454.13	-$52,153.05	-$102,447.73	-$50,294.68
% of Expenditures Recouped		8.66%	7.23%	-1.42%
17TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$13,491.50	$12,530.40	
State Courts		$60,372.36	$57,117.00	
Recoupment		$1,444.59	$4,666.89	
TOTAL	$67,269.97	$75,308.45	$74,314.29	-$994.16
EXPENDITURES	$132,042.34	$121,952.21	$148,265.31	$26,313.10
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$64,772.37	-$46,643.76	-$73,951.02	-$27,307.26
% of Expenditures Recouped		1.18%	3.15%	1.96%
GREENE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$1,112.00	$1,380.00	
State Courts		$11,216.00	$10,897.00	
Recoupment		$0.00	$147.60	
TOTAL	$11,686.00	$12,328.00	$12,424.60	$96.60
EXPENDITURES	$23,592.31	$28,890.75	$33,677.72	$4,786.97
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$11,906.31	-$16,562.75	-$21,253.12	-$4,690.37
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.00%	0.44%	0.44%
MARENGO				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$7,091.00	$5,353.40	
State Courts		$27,049.36	$27,149.00	
Recoupment		$1,444.59	$3,984.29	
TOTAL	$30,001.02	$35,584.95	$36,486.69	$901.74
EXPENDITURES	$57,462.71	$60,168.22	$73,890.68	$13,722.46
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$27,461.69	-$24,583.27	-$37,403.99	-$12,820.72
% of Expenditures Recouped		2.40%	5.39%	2.99%
SUMTER				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$5,288.50	$5,797.00	
State Courts		$22,107.00	$19,071.00	
Recoupment		$0.00	$535.00	
TOTAL	$25,582.95	$27,395.50	$25,403.00	-$1,992.50
EXPENDITURES	$50,987.32	$32,893.24	$40,696.91	$7,803.67
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$25,404.37	-$5,497.74	-$15,293.91	-$9,796.17
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.00%	1.31%	1.31%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
18TH CIRCUIT				
SHELBY				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$38,040.41	$33,586.61	
State Courts		$61,118.00	$58,824.00	
Recoupment		$891.04	$11,385.55	
TOTAL	$91,750.60	$100,049.45	$103,796.16	$3,746.71
EXPENDITURES	$167,886.53	$203,819.40	$284,228.65	$80,409.25
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$76,135.93	-$103,769.95	-$180,432.49	-$76,662.54
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.44%	4.01%	3.57%
19TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$36,295.25	$37,500.60	
State Courts		$100,676.00	$109,858.71	
Recoupment		$12,732.39	$9,693.06	
TOTAL	$144,531.80	$149,703.64	$157,052.37	$7,348.73
EXPENDITURES	$110,613.65	$176,150.24	$180,266.68	$4,116.44
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$33,918.15	-$26,446.60	-$23,214.31	$3,232.29
% of Expenditures Recouped		7.23%	5.38%	-1.85%
AUTAUGA				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$13,877.00	$16,440.10	
State Courts		$28,132.00	$24,198.00	
Recoupment		$1,539.40	$1,568.80	
TOTAL	$45,684.40	$43,548.40	$42,206.90	-$1,341.50
EXPENDITURES	$15,280.88	$38,643.04	$44,340.08	$5,697.04
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$30,403.52	$4,905.36	-$2,133.18	-$7,038.54
% of Expenditures Recouped		3.98%	3.54%	-0.45%
CHILTON				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$9,744.00	$10,621.00	
State Courts		$25,042.00	$38,014.71	
Recoupment		$7,173.50	$4,795.01	
TOTAL	$42,177.00	$44,959.50	$53,430.72	$8,471.22
EXPENDITURES	$48,975.23	$59,665.60	$49,993.43	-$9,672.17
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$6,798.23	-$14,706.10	$3,437.29	$18,143.39
% of Expenditures Recouped		12.02%	9.59%	-2.43%
ELMORE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$12,674.25	$10,439.50	
State Courts		$44,502.00	$47,646.00	
Recoupment		$4,019.49	$3,329.25	
TOTAL	$56,670.40	$61,195.74	$61,414.75	$219.01
EXPENDITURES	$46,357.54	$77,841.60	$85,933.17	$8,091.57
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$10,312.86	-$16,645.86	-$24,518.42	-$7,872.56
% of Expenditures Recouped		5.16%	3.87%	-1.29%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
20TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$44,297.48	$39,426.38	
State Courts		$126,711.44	$133,220.16	
Recoupment		$72,613.37	$62,077.79	
TOTAL	$219,597.01	$243,622.29	$234,724.33	- $8,897.96
EXPENDITURES	$380,527.52	$414,007.47	$546,715.43	$132,707.96
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $160,930.51	- $170,385.18	- $311,991.10	- $141,605.92
% of Expenditures Recouped		17.54%	11.35%	- 6.18%
HENRY				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$0.00	$0.00	
State Courts		$40,350.03	$38,848.32	
Recoupment		$6,260.18	$2,827.86	
TOTAL	$45,447.17	$46,610.21	$41,676.18	- $4,934.03
EXPENDITURES	$40,386.22	$22,244.12	$43,190.91	$20,946.79
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$5,060.95	$24,366.09	- $1,514.73	- $25,880.82
% of Expenditures Recouped		28.14%	6.55%	- 21.60%
HOUSTON				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$44,297.48	$39,426.38	
State Courts		$86,361.41	$94,371.84	
Recoupment		$66,353.19	$59,249.93	
TOTAL	$174,149.84	$197,012.08	$193,048.15	- $3,963.93
EXPENDITURES	$340,141.30	$391,763.35	$503,524.52	$111,761.17
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $165,991.46	- $194,751.27	- $310,476.37	- $115,725.10
% of Expenditures Recouped		16.94%	11.77%	- 5.17%
21ST CIRCUIT				
ESCAMBIA				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$7,732.00	$7,548.00	
State Courts		$32,872.00	$31,000.00	
Recoupment		$3,407.52	$8,576.00	
TOTAL	$41,150.40	$44,011.52	$47,124.00	$3,112.48
EXPENDITURES	$104,296.77	$105,787.22	$108,548.49	$2,761.27
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $63,145.37	- $61,775.70	- $61,424.49	$351.21
% of Expenditures Recouped		3.22%	7.90%	4.68%
22ND CIRCUIT				
COVINGTON				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$11,094.65	$8,841.75	
State Courts		$26,893.73	$25,840.80	
Recoupment		$5,043.81	$7,471.40	
TOTAL	$43,971.43	$43,032.19	$42,153.95	- $878.24
EXPENDITURES	$81,610.48	$96,130.86	$102,315.00	$6,184.14
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $37,639.05	- $53,098.67	- $60,161.05	- $7,062.38
% of Expenditures Recouped		5.25%	7.30%	2.06%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
23RD CIRCUIT				
MADISON				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$180,213.64	$165,414.13	
State Courts		$177,129.32	$185,909.78	
Recoupment		$25,008.51	$43,163.50	
TOTAL	$438,061.26	$382,351.47	$394,487.41	$12,135.94
EXPENDITURES	$347,125.56	$385,562.83	$459,684.90	$74,122.07
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$90,935.70	-$3,211.36	-$65,197.49	-$61,986.13
% of Expenditures Recouped		6.49%	9.39%	2.90%
24TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$18,693.00	$10,999.00	
State Courts		$53,881.26	$57,093.37	
Recoupment		$3,774.25	$2,787.20	
TOTAL	$72,559.34	$76,348.51	$70,879.57	-$5,468.94
EXPENDITURES	$50,823.91	$65,682.78	$73,510.78	$7,828.00
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$21,735.43	$10,665.73	-$2,631.21	-$13,296.94
% of Expenditures Recouped		5.75%	3.79%	-1.95%
FAYETTE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$0.00	$0.00	
State Courts		$23,693.00	$24,745.00	
Recoupment		$802.00	$835.00	
TOTAL	$22,242.75	$24,495.00	$25,580.00	$1,085.00
EXPENDITURES	$15,126.50	$22,992.80	$32,703.07	$9,710.27
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$7,116.25	$1,502.20	-$7,123.07	-$8,625.27
% of Expenditures Recouped		3.49%	2.55%	-0.93%
LAMAR				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$2,450.00	$2,058.00	
State Courts		$14,469.70	$15,765.00	
Recoupment		$0.00	$0.00	
TOTAL	$16,840.00	$16,919.70	$17,823.00	$903.30
EXPENDITURES	$6,434.16	$8,595.66	$10,902.95	$2,307.29
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$10,405.84	$8,324.04	$6,920.05	-$1,403.99
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
PICKENS				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$16,243.00	$8,941.00	
State Courts		$15,718.56	$16,583.37	
Recoupment		$2,972.25	$1,952.20	
TOTAL	$33,476.59	$34,933.81	$27,476.57	-$7,457.24
EXPENDITURES	$29,263.25	$34,094.32	$29,904.76	-$4,189.56
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$4,213.34	$839.49	-$2,428.19	-$3,267.68
% of Expenditures Recouped		8.72%	6.53%	-2.19%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
25TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$17,253.00	$17,601.00	
State Courts		$47,935.00	$50,727.00	
Recoupment		- $15.00	$819.71	
TOTAL	$59,895.00	$65,173.00	$69,147.71	$3,974.71
EXPENDITURES	$65,827.30	$30,231.17	$37,430.31	$7,199.14
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $5,932.30	$34,941.83	$31,717.40	- $3,224.43
% of Expenditures Recouped		- 0.05%	2.19%	2.24%
MARION				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$12,709.00	$10,606.00	
State Courts		$27,439.00	$28,385.00	
Recoupment		- $15.00	$819.71	
TOTAL	$34,094.00	$40,133.00	$39,810.71	- $322.29
EXPENDITURES	$18,861.45	$11,427.88	$14,598.55	$3,170.67
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$15,232.55	$28,705.12	$25,212.16	- $3,492.96
% of Expenditures Recouped		- 0.13%	5.62%	5.75%
WINSTON				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$4,544.00	$6,995.00	
State Courts		$20,496.00	$22,342.00	
Recoupment		$0.00	$0.00	
TOTAL	$25,801.00	$25,040.00	$29,337.00	$4,297.00
EXPENDITURES	$46,965.85	$18,803.29	$22,831.76	$4,028.47
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $21,164.85	$6,236.71	$6,505.24	$268.53
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
26TH CIRCUIT				
RUSSELL				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$34,051.00	$31,709.25	
State Courts		$47,897.33	$43,572.00	
Recoupment		$1,902.45	$4,414.36	
TOTAL	$86,803.65	$83,850.78	$79,695.61	- $4,155.17
EXPENDITURES	$102,851.87	$87,246.97	$128,878.67	$41,631.70
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $16,048.22	- $3,396.19	- $49,183.06	- $45,786.87
% of Expenditures Recouped		2.18%	3.43%	1.24%
27TH CIRCUIT				
MARSHALL				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$32,067.75	$36,351.06	
State Courts		$59,070.50	$56,000.00	
Recoupment		$10,786.81	$15,411.21	
TOTAL	$86,132.91	$101,925.06	$107,762.27	$5,837.21
EXPENDITURES	$99,646.96	$103,010.20	$145,958.57	$42,948.37
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $13,514.06	- $1,085.14	- $38,196.30	- $37,111.16
% of Expenditures Recouped		10.47%	10.56%	0.09%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
28TH CIRCUIT				
BALDWIN				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$111,469.45	$94,126.16	
State Courts		$122,210.60	$126,462.71	
Recoupment		$5,347.94	$13,048.37	
TOTAL	$209,577.46	$239,027.99	$233,637.24	-$5,390.75
EXPENDITURES	$187,053.13	$203,506.74	$218,612.45	$15,105.71
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$22,524.33	$35,521.25	$15,024.79	-$20,496.46
% of Expenditures Recouped		2.63%	5.97%	3.34%
29TH CIRCUIT				
TALLADEGA				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$18,970.00	$23,696.00	
State Courts		$53,282.66	$51,045.37	
Recoupment		$12,928.16	$9,018.87	
TOTAL	$80,499.23	$85,180.82	$83,760.24	-$1,420.58
EXPENDITURES	$154,705.02	$109,900.60	$158,514.44	$48,613.84
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$74,205.79	-$24,719.78	-$74,754.20	-$50,034.42
% of Expenditures Recouped		11.76%	5.69%	-6.07%
30TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$27,727.70	$24,641.59	
State Courts		$56,314.00	$59,292.31	
Recoupment		$5,642.78	$6,304.00	
TOTAL	$86,670.24	$89,684.48	$90,237.90	$553.42
EXPENDITURES	$116,712.90	$149,432.38	$170,354.68	$20,922.30
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$30,042.66	-$59,747.90	-$80,116.78	-$20,368.88
% of Expenditures Recouped		3.78%	3.70%	-0.08%
BLOUNT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$7,965.20	$6,077.00	
State Courts		$24,905.00	$27,824.00	
Recoupment		$3,776.78	$4,440.00	
TOTAL	$40,173.74	$36,646.98	$38,341.00	$1,694.02
EXPENDITURES	$47,679.20	$58,688.40	$58,718.69	$30.29
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$7,505.46	-$22,041.42	-$20,377.69	$1,663.73
% of Expenditures Recouped		6.44%	7.56%	1.13%
ST. CLAIR				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$19,762.50	$18,564.59	
State Courts		$31,409.00	$31,468.31	
Recoupment		$1,866.00	$1,864.00	
TOTAL	$46,496.50	$53,037.50	$51,896.90	-$1,140.60
EXPENDITURES	$69,033.70	$90,743.98	$111,635.99	$20,892.01
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$22,537.20	-$37,706.48	-$59,739.09	-$22,032.61
% of Expenditures Recouped		2.06%	1.67%	-0.39%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
31ST CIRCUIT				
COLBERT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$42,157.50	$41,848.00	
State Courts		$49,452.38	$51,942.43	
Recoupment		$11,250.38	$5,857.58	
TOTAL	$73,310.22	$102,860.26	$99,648.01	-$3,212.25
EXPENDITURES	$99,485.07	$86,796.12	$85,297.67	-$1,498.45
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$26,174.85	$16,064.14	$14,350.34	-$1,713.80
% of Expenditures Recouped		12.96%	6.87%	-6.09%
32ND CIRCUIT				
CULLMAN				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$17,765.00	$27,202.00	
State Courts		$51,055.78	$56,781.87	
Recoupment		$1,063.00	$826.00	
TOTAL	$74,819.26	$69,883.78	$84,809.87	$14,926.09
EXPENDITURES	$102,688.58	$98,160.92	$78,993.28	-$19,167.64
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$27,869.32	-$28,277.14	$5,816.59	$34,093.73
% of Expenditures Recouped		1.08%	1.05%	-0.04%
33RD CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$41,424.65	$45,191.59	
State Courts		$67,163.80	$79,938.14	
Recoupment		$17,666.34	$26,754.80	
TOTAL	$129,862.27	$126,254.79	$151,884.53	$25,629.74
EXPENDITURES	$121,427.34	$141,807.72	$171,847.89	$30,040.17
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$8,434.93	-$15,552.93	-$19,963.36	-$4,410.43
% of Expenditures Recouped		12.46%	15.57%	3.11%
DALE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$36,380.69	$40,954.43	
State Courts		$39,703.80	$46,015.14	
Recoupment		$13,976.96	$22,762.32	
TOTAL	$92,157.85	$90,061.45	$109,731.89	$19,670.44
EXPENDITURES	$91,723.39	$103,676.43	$134,188.17	$30,511.74
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$434.46	-$13,614.98	-$24,456.28	-$10,841.30
% of Expenditures Recouped		13.48%	16.96%	3.48%
GENEVA				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$5,043.96	$4,237.16	
State Courts		$27,460.00	$33,923.00	
Recoupment		$3,689.38	$3,992.48	
TOTAL	$37,704.42	$36,193.34	$42,152.64	$5,959.30
EXPENDITURES	$29,703.95	$38,131.29	$37,659.72	-$471.57
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$8,000.47	-$1,937.95	$4,492.92	$6,430.87
% of Expenditures Recouped		9.68%	10.60%	0.93%
34TH CIRCUIT				
FRANKLIN				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$1,792.00	$4,181.00	
State Courts		$35,617.35	$34,575.00	
Recoupment		$5,581.00	$6,138.75	
TOTAL	$33,425.00	$42,990.35	$44,894.75	$1,904.40
EXPENDITURES	$67,008.32	$57,331.79	$59,508.98	$2,177.19
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$33,583.32	-$14,341.44	-$14,614.23	-$272.79
% of Expenditures Recouped		9.73%	10.32%	0.58%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
35TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$24,814.00	$21,483.00	
State Courts		$44,297.00	$44,135.00	
Recoupment		$1,725.00	$2,850.00	
TOTAL	$63,164.00	$70,836.00	$68,468.00	-$2,368.00
EXPENDITURES	$56,707.41	$68,946.75	$76,941.24	$7,994.49
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$6,456.59	$1,889.25	-$8,473.24	-$10,362.49
% of Expenditures Recouped		2.50%	3.70%	1.20%
CONECUH				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$17,843.00	$14,161.00	
State Courts		$16,846.00	$16,993.00	
Recoupment		$475.00	$1,750.00	
TOTAL	$29,135.00	$35,164.00	$32,904.00	-$2,260.00
EXPENDITURES	$4,541.45	$5,943.10	$16,603.32	$10,660.22
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$24,593.55	$29,220.90	$16,300.68	-$12,920.22
% of Expenditures Recouped		7.99%	10.54%	2.55%
MONROE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$6,971.00	$7,322.00	
State Courts		$27,451.00	$27,142.00	
Recoupment		$1,250.00	$1,100.00	
TOTAL	$34,029.00	$35,672.00	$35,564.00	-$108.00
EXPENDITURES	$52,165.96	$63,003.65	$60,337.92	-$2,665.73
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$18,136.96	-$27,331.65	-$24,773.92	$2,557.73
% of Expenditures Recouped		1.98%	1.82%	-0.16%
36TH CIRCUIT				
LAWRENCE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$16,700.46	$18,265.74	
State Courts		$26,350.70	$30,277.04	
Recoupment		$9,374.19	$9,190.95	
TOTAL	$43,499.64	$52,425.35	$57,733.73	$5,308.38
EXPENDITURES	$30,709.99	$43,632.87	$38,600.89	-$5,031.98
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$12,789.65	$8,792.48	$19,132.84	$10,340.36
% of Expenditures Recouped		21.48%	23.81%	2.33%
37TH CIRCUIT				
LEE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$80,745.00	$65,806.50	
State Courts		$80,709.00	$83,984.00	
Recoupment		$12,385.07	$15,090.93	
TOTAL	$180,573.56	$173,839.07	$164,881.43	-$8,957.64
EXPENDITURES	$224,707.61	$212,312.10	$191,899.93	-$20,412.17
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$44,134.06	-$38,473.03	-$27,018.50	$11,454.53
% of Expenditures Recouped		5.83%	7.86%	2.03%
38TH CIRCUIT				
JACKSON				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$23,503.51	$18,475.00	
State Courts		$35,172.77	$35,899.45	
Recoupment		$1,510.40	$2,794.50	
TOTAL	$49,562.23	$60,186.68	$57,168.95	-$3,017.73
EXPENDITURES	$63,949.83	$60,232.71	$45,285.72	-$14,946.99
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-$14,387.60	-$46.03	$11,883.23	$11,929.26
% of Expenditures Recouped		2.51%	6.17%	3.66%

Fair Trial Tax Statistics

Circuit/County	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991	Net Change FY 90 - FY 91
38TH CIRCUIT				
LIMESTONE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$28,551.00	$19,404.00	
State Courts		$44,049.23	$46,566.00	
Recoupment		$210.00	$1,785.09	
TOTAL	$61,487.60	$72,810.23	$67,755.09	- $5,055.14
EXPENDITURES	$84,419.54	$88,724.45	$79,756.46	- $8,967.99
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $22,931.94	- $15,914.22	- $12,001.37	$3,912.85
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.24%	2.24%	2.00%
40TH CIRCUIT				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$6,632.00	$4,489.00	
State Courts		$36,667.94	$34,203.00	
Recoupment		$578.50	$2,641.12	
TOTAL	$43,052.29	$43,878.44	$41,333.12	- $2,545.32
EXPENDITURES	$33,825.28	$55,446.84	$49,009.69	- $6,437.15
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$9,227.01	- $11,568.40	- $7,676.57	$3,891.83
% of Expenditures Recouped		1.04%	5.39%	4.35%
CLAY				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$5,732.00	$4,150.00	
State Courts		$14,173.00	$13,932.00	
Recoupment		$420.00	$1,825.62	
TOTAL	$17,510.00	$20,325.00	$19,907.62	- $417.38
EXPENDITURES	$20,806.99	$28,761.62	$28,427.60	- $334.02
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $3,296.99	- $8,436.62	- $8,519.98	- $83.36
% of Expenditures Recouped		1.46%	6.42%	4.96%
COOSA				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts		$900.00	$339.00	
State Courts		$22,494.94	$20,271.00	
Recoupment		$158.50	$815.50	
TOTAL	$25,542.29	$23,553.44	$21,425.50	- $2,127.94
EXPENDITURES	$13,018.29	$26,685.22	$20,582.09	- $6,103.13
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	$12,524.00	- $3,131.78	$843.41	$3,975.19
% of Expenditures Recouped		0.59%	3.96%	3.37%
STATEWIDE				
REVENUES				
Municipal Courts	$2,018,127.20	$1,966,763.54	$1,858,366.09	- $108,397.45
State Courts	$3,569,142.72	$3,539,933.44	$3,537,306.60	- $2,626.84
Recoupment	$315,109.32	$400,324.76	$504,103.14	$103,778.38
TOTAL	$5,902,379.24	$5,907,021.74	$5,899,775.83	- $7,245.91
EXPENDITURES	$7,059,542.62	$7,890,603.56	$9,212,468.19	$1,321,864.63
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	- $1,157,163.38	- $1,983,581.82	- $3,312,692.36	- $1,329,110.54
% of Expenditures Recouped	4.46%	5.07%	5.47%	0.40%
GENERAL FUND REVENUE	$1,000,000.00	$2,400,000.00	$2,990,180.00	$590,180.00
BALANCE	- $157,163.38	$416,418.18	- $322,512.36	- $738,930.54